PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,761—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906,	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOOLTAN	10003
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	—	—
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6895
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	—	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer a Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing **All Passengers** must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR.	F. Mosca	4,112	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7360	9th April 1906
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May ,,
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5831	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Stich	6,316	20th April, 1906

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 24. Gold Rs. 35.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	10 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	12 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	13 Apr.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
6th April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers,	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3.69	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	23rd June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5121	22nd Sept.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	3rd October
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd ,,

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 les than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort,

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1885 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
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INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—
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Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand,
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

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CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

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with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

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of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 25 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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SOMETHING NEW
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Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
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THE TOOTH CHARMER!

DENTICLINE

RELIEVES TOOTH-ACHE
Instantaneously.
Per Bot. Ans. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
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NEAR ZUMA MUSJID,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 70 LAKHS

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS [illegible]

[illegible]

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & CO., { ENGLISH TAILORS, } ESPLANADE.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
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or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	25	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	[illegible]	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	11	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	4	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	37	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	[illegible]	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	11	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	18	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of [illegible] and impaired digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 [illegible]

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KI

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTIN

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons:

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS R
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fi
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Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore ,,
Seoni ,,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta.
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.

Offices: "Bombay Gazette."
,, "Advocate of India."
,, "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
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South British Insurance Co.
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,, Whiteaway Laidlaw &
,, Dunnett & Co.
,, Hollis & Son.
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,, Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udeypur
Minister of Jaora State,

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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LAHORE
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, WATCH MANUFACTURE
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1876.

TO CAPITALISTS!!! A sound Investment
Why invest your Capital at 3 and 4 per cent. when you can get 10 per cent.

"NO RISK" our Stock cannot depreciate, it retains always its full value and the very fact that we are established in the Punjab for nearly [illegible] is in itself a sound guarantee to Shareholders.

Our business is steadily going up and we propose to extend our Stock for which [illegible] we will issue 500 additional Shares at Rs. 100 each.

Apply to MAX MINCK & CO., LD., LAHORE
Lahore, 15th March, 1906.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which much valued as a First Course luxury the following:—

ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil) ... per
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. ... per
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil ... per
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar ... per
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) ... per
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES ... per
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ... per large
Do. do. ... per small
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt ...
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot...
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins...

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VIT

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Ex

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives [illegible] speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigou[illegible] constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital F[illegible] work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. [illegible] sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate fe[illegible] from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often acco[illegible] make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is [illegible] in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out [illegible] to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or busi[illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments [illegible] unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable [illegible] lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bo[illegible]

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Ba[illegible] Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or [illegible] and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Bili[illegible] orders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, [illegible] equalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable [illegible] annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few day[illegible] effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears [illegible] Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a [illegible] worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, [illegible] nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., [illegible] Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for [illegible]

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS'
FOR APRIL, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE
[illegible]
INDIAN RAI

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

[illegible] SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

RETURN VISIT RETURN VISIT

OF THE

EMPIRE BIOSCOPE.

WHIRLING THE WORLDS :—A voyage to lands unknown by Motorcar, Airship and Submarine. This picture alone lasts over twenty minutes and comprises 18,000 photographs. It is the essence of real pantomime and the picture tells a completely connected story of a trip to the sun.

And many others too numerous to mention, for further particulars see hand bills.

TWICE NIGHTLY. TWICE NIGHTLY.

7-30 to 8-30 9-30 to 10-30.

ADMISSION Rs 1, As 8, As 4.

Tickets for Reserved seats may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MANAGER.
EDWARD. H. WORKMAN.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 9th April, 1906, at 4 P.M., (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1905.

2nd.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th April to 23rd April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February, 1906.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY the 9th April, 1906, at 4-15 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1905.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th April, 1906, to 23rd April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents,

Bombay, 28th February, 1906

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1906, at 3 P. M., (Standard Time), to transact the following business.

To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. James Macdonald as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th April to the 5th May, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.
Agents.

Bombay 5th April, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SALE OF OBSOLETE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY the 23rd Day of April, 1906, for the purchase of a large quantity of 2 1/2" CAST IRON PIPES and FITTINGS (Scrap) such as cistern heads, collars, elbows, gratings etc,

II.—Forms of application with particulars of quantities available may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required,

III.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to complete the purchase.

IV.—A further payment of 25 per cent on the full purchase amount will have to be made within three days of intimation of acceptance of Tender by the person or persons whose Tender may be accepted, a written Contract being entered into by the successful Tenderers.

V.—The balance of the purchase price must be paid within 14 days of acceptance of Tender failing which the Commissioner may, if he thinks desirable, re-invite Tenders forfeiting all deposits made by the defaulting Tenderers,

VI.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right of disposing of the articles in such quantities as he may think fit to any one or more Tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. BOWDEN,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpogly 4th April, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ABKARI FARMS of Baroda and Kadi Districts of His Highness the Gaikwar will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at Baroda on the 2nd and 4th May, 1906, respectively.

BAOJEE B. PATEL,
Jakat Adhikari.

Baroda, 4th April. 1906.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES required for this Institute during 1906-7 and will be received at the Office of the undersigned at Byculla up to noon of WEDNESDAY the 18th April, 1906. Particulars can be obtained from the office.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

TENDERS are invited for the carrying out of General Repairs to the buildings of the Institute and will be received at the Office of the undersigned at Byculla up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1906, Full details can [illegible] from the Office.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

[illegible] AND BARLEY STORES, [illegible]WER COLABA.

[illegible]RSE FOOD.

[illegible]RUSHED prepared HORSE [illegible] most nutritious and invigorating [illegible] especially adapted for Horses is [illegible]ded and widely patronised. It [illegible]uscular and other tissues of the [illegible] the animal healthy, hardy and fat.

[illegible] ENHARDI.

[illegible]ion is fast being known as the best [illegible]er extant. It is a preparation that [illegible] for fattening stock or curing [illegible] case when food and medicine can [illegible] whatever, Rs. 6-14-0 per box of [illegible]

[illegible]IAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
[illegible] AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years [illegible] Exporters to the East [illegible]DWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, [illegible] and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, [illegible] services to Firms abroad.

[illegible]ALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of [illegible] PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

[illegible]—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
[illegible] FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives [illegible] most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and commercial order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents. The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to our knowledge that some person or persons unknown to us has or have without our knowledge or authority got forms for fixed deposit loans printed in the name of the Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ld. at the "Sanj Vartman Printing Press." The forms in question bear the name of the said press printed thereon. The public are therefore warned against in any way dealing with receipts written on such forms and are invited to bring to the notice of the undersigned any attempt to use such forms which might come to their knowledge.

Depositors are requested to bring their receipts to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company and to satisfy themselves that the receipts in their possession are genuine.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1906.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1906, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard time), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905,

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To pass a resolution as follows pursuant to Article 82 of the Company's Articles of Association for determining the qualification of Directors in future.

That pursuant to Article 82 of the Company's Articles of Association the qualification of Directors in future shall be their holding and continuing to hold in their own right shares in the Company of the aggregate nominal value of at least Rs. 3,000.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th April to the 5th May, 1906, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded an extraordinary General Meeting of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a second extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That alteration be made in Article 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "each" in the fourth line of the said Article the words "or of such other, amounts and value as the Directors may think fit,"

2. That the issue of the 1,600 Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each as per Circular letters to the shareholders dated the 26th October and the 7th December, 1905, respectively be and is hereby confirmed,

3. That alteration be made in Article 31 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "share" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, and annas eight per share of a smaller nominal value than Rs. 500 each,"

That alteration be made in Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "him" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and one vote in respect of four Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each held by him,"

By Order
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents

Bombay 6th April, 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2ND APRIL, 1906,

NO. 3374.—It is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL desires to select a candidate for appointment as PROBATIONER in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st June, 1906. Applicants must produce evidence—

(I) that they are subjects of His Majesty or of Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council;

(II) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date above mentioned ; the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules (I) approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service ;

(I) Note.—The following are the relevant rules :—

II. In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

IV. The Magistrate or Political Officer . . . . will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.

V. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

(a) the horoscope ;
(b) family books ;
(c) tradesman's account books showing entries relating to the birth ;
(d) the record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations ;
(e) if the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family, or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken ; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to an University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

VII. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the district or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the dates stated by him, viz., the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the , has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, (a) and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the dates stated, viz the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions.

(a) (Here enter details.)

* * *

IX. Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

X. In addition to the particulars required by Rule II, a candidate not born in His Majesty's Dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions.

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them ;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate, who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

Note.—Applications for certificates of age and nationality referred to in clauses (I) and (II) should be submitted to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, or the Commissioner of the Division or the highest Political Officer accredited to the Native State, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality.

2. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive branch of the Provincial Service.

3. The probationer will be required to go through the course of equitation and obtain the certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz. the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination Higher Standard. Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

XI. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, and has established the fact that though born without the limits of His Majesty's Dominions, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the , has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below (b) and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz, the day of 18 , and that he was born at , a place without His Majesty's Dominions, but that he is the son—grandson of a person born in those dominions.

(b) Here enter details.)

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

R. P. BARROW.,
Secretary to Government.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Jalcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon
Aden,

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Stocks and receives same for safe custody [illegible] Interest and dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.— Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PESTONJEE FEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut.-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—From 1st May at No. 5 Wodehouse Road opposite Admiral's new BUNGALOW. Top floor together with flat roof, stabling for one horse and carriage, Coachman's room. Rent Rs. 275. Can be seen between 6 and 7 P.M. week days, or apply to KEITH care of MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co,

A EUROPEAN RETIRED OFFICER of Government (Financial) is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT Box No. 53A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AGENTS to help the distribution of One Lakh of Rupees. For particulars apply to DAYASHANKER BHAGWANJI, Pleader, and MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Vaidya Shastri, Jamnagar.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate, Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Naiponaadiers stores, Dalal Lane, Fort,

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of Music, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

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COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills, have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BLOOD POISON,
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SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS.
PIMPLES,
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SORES OF ALL KINDS

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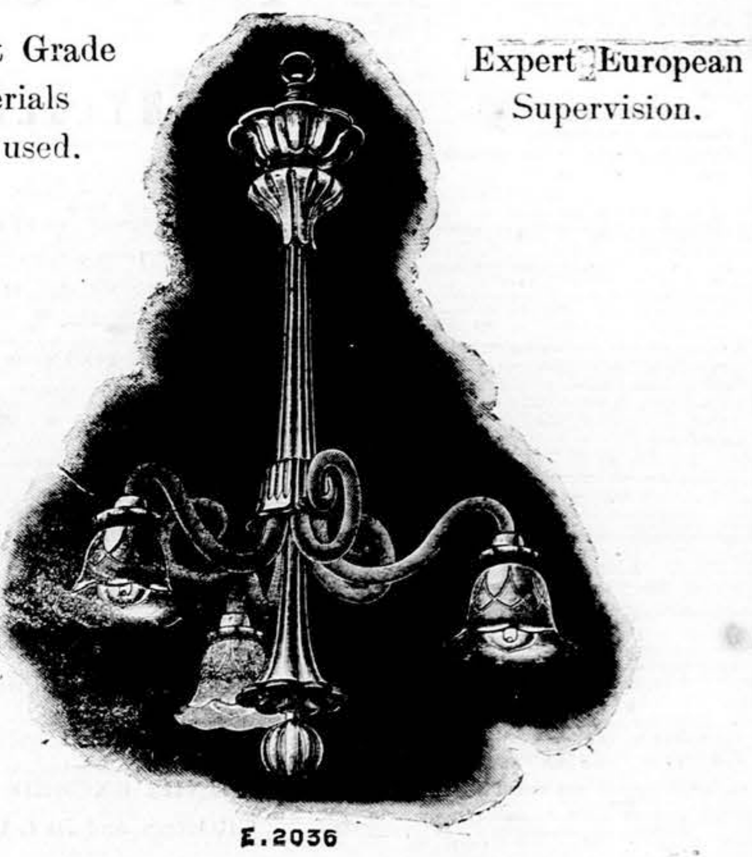

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[illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, April 5.

The Bombay mails of 24th ult., arrived [illegible] day.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ... 91 1-16 = — 1-8
do. Rentes ... 99 = — 1-8
3 1-2 do. India Sterling Loan ... 106 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 68 3-8 = do.
SILVER—
Spot in London ... 29 5-8 = — 1-16
Forward ... 29 [illegible] = — 1-16
Spot in New York ... 64 1-8 = — 1-8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25 11 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin ... 20 43 1-2 = — 1-4
New York Demand ... 4-85 = — 1-4
DISCOUNT—
Bank of England ... 3 1-2 per cent = — 1-2
3 months bank bills ... 2 7-8 do. = — 1-8
6 " ... 2 7-8 do. = unchanged
3 " Fine Trade ... 3-3-16 do. = — 1-4
6 months sight Fine Trade ... 3 3-8 do. = — 1-4
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 2 5-8 do = — 1-4
7 days market rate ... 2 5-8 do = — 1-
[illegible] withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for S. America.
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 6 April sellers steady
WHEAT—Quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 — 1-2 A-M sellers easier
Yellow Cawnpore 42 — 1-2 A-M sellers easier
Brown 39 1-2 — 1-2 A-M sellers easier
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 1-2 — 1-2 A-M sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed active. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 15,000. Spot 6·11 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,600. Imports 5,000. Futures closed steady.

April-May	May-June	June-July
5·95	5·96	5·96
+9	+9	+8
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·96	5·92	5·78
+9	+9	+8
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·72	5·71	5·71
+8	+8	+8

Receipts at U S Ports	16,000
Do. last year	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Do. do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·70+5
Futures, month of July	11·13+5
Do. do Dec	10·56+8

} a

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of May	11·26+7
Do. do July	11·33+7
Tone at close	steady

Liverpool quotations for East Indian are advanced 1-16d. except Bengals which are advanced 1-32d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 5th April 1906 :—

Cotton	12,752	bales.
Wheat	12,186	cwts.
Linseed	11,9 7	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,834	do
Gingellyseed	734	do
Poppyseed	476	do
Groundnut	331	do
Castorseed	2,950	do
Rice	57,314	do
Myrabollams	2,645	do
Cottonseed	8,564	do
Mowraseed	31	do
Gram	704	do
Jowar	1,582	do
Maize	2	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 8,98,560
Ex s s Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, April 6.

The following list of receipts in Bombay of Cotton, produce and principal food-grains for the first quarter of the year ending 31st March, compared with the same period of last year, shows a heavy decline in most articles of export, which accounts for the high prices ruling here :

	1906	1905				
Cotton	1191339	1121997	bales	+	69342	bales
Wheat	748776	1352757	cwts	—	603981	cwts
Linseed	558958	1139120	do	—	580162	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	84613	358156	do	—	273543	do
Gingelyseed	634335	816806	do	—	182471	do
Poppyseed	23493	21140	do	+	2353	do
Groundnuts	72982	114032	do	—	41050	do
Castorseed	234413	142651	do	+	91762	do
Rice	1020900	429891	do	+	591009	do
Myrabollams	432883	312300	do	—	120583	do
Cottonseed	1270268	1142218	do	+	128050	do
Mowraseed	10336	20617	do	—	10281	do
Gram	129559	208108	do	—	78549	do
Joowar	75261	641187	do	—	565926	do
Maize	80	37238	do	—	37158	do

The amicable settlement of the Moroccan dispute has caused a jump in Consols which show a rise of 7/16 since our last mail report. Other gold edged securities have also advanced, and discounts are easier on the week. The Bank of England rate was yesterday reduced to 3 1/2 per cent.

The new Official year opens with a small demand for Council Bills which have been reduced to thirty lakhs per week only. Sterling exchange is quiet but steady at a small discount under even money for T. T., and the usual end of the season conditions prevail in the Indian money markets. With the large increase in the currency money should be very easy in the slack season, and the Rupee Paper market is steady in anticipation, notwithstanding the new Rupee loan of 4½ crores announced in the Budget.

The Official rate of the Banks of Bengal and Madras were reduced one per cent this week to 6 per cent and 7 per cent. respectively. The Bank of Bombay rate remains at 6 per cent. to which it was reduced last week.

COTTON.

The market has been very steady throughout the week, prices showing but little change. The coal strike in America, which we referred to three weeks ago in these columns, seems to have had no effect on the market, and at or about current rates the trade is active in America and Europe. Neill's latest report as telegraphed to India is very concise "Old crop sufficient, new hopeful." It is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it seems to infer that for the present season current prices are not likely to come down from their high level.

We have had the usual phrases regarding the cause of the fluctuations in America with reference to the weather, ranging from "too much rain," and "weather reports considered favourable" to "weather reports indicate need of moisture," during the past eight days ; from which we can gather the great interest shown by the trade in the daily weather conditions throughout the cotton belt. Everything depends on this for the next two or three months, as to the course of prices during the coming season.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :

	Liverpool.	New York.
Mar.	30th...6·03	11·70
	31st...6·07	11·65
April	2nd...6·04	11·65
"	3rd...6·04	11·55
"	4th...6·03	11·65
"	5th...6·11	11·70

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, July-August and New York, July :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Mar.	30th...5·86	11·12
"	31st...5·91	11·06
April	2nd...5·88	11·03
"	3rd...5·89	10·96
"	4th...5·87	11·03
"	5th...5·96	11·13

Our local market has remained very steady throughout the week. The Mills were daily in the market as buyers and very full prices continue to be paid for all good stapled descriptions, for which there is a good enquiry, and the demand also runs on high class, white, Oomra descriptions. Sellers are stiff and refuse to give way, but a moderate daily turnover was reported. Exporters are also in the market for ready lots. The general tone is quite, steady, and there are no signs at present of the long looked for decline in rates which the large stocks held in Bombay were expected to induce.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Total for Week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last Season.
Khandeish	13376	387923	207510
Central India	7486	91372	75175
Barsee and Nugger	5541	100056	74519
Berars	14359	421741	424559
Central Provinces	8157	182840	301408
Total Oomras	48831	1184932	1031241
Dhollera	8981	87586	23875
Broach	1218	136125	135695
Compta and Dharwar	403	24693	11327
Westerns	820	6277	1066
Bengals N-W Provinces	3747	295183	300303
Bengals Rajputana	1135	21019	34311
Sind	398	28281	61522
Persian	86	1326	1789
American	760	10708	33005
Egyptian	62	1122	899
Other Sorts	151	2069	5960
Total	81092	1919271	1689253

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	81,092
Receipts from 1st Oct to 5th April	19,19,271
Shipments for the week to Europe	11,137
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,328
Total	13,465

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 5th April.	
Europe	5,33,003
Japan	2,75,733
China	10,208
Coast Ports	18,180
Total	837,234
Afloat in harbour for Europe	7,458
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	20,376

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet,
Estimated sales	10 000 Bales
Imports	5,000

April-May	May-June	June-July
5·91	5·15	5·95
—1	—1	—1
July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·95	5·91	5·77
—1	—1	—1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
5·71	5·70	5·70
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market closes firm with a fair [illegible] and exporters [illegible] ready [illegible] negligible.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal H. G. (Ry. terms)	193	186		Ready.
Bengals (M.-G. (Ry. terms))	200	193		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	202	192		do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	217	211		do.
Chandeish (M.-G.)	212	205		do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	214	207		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	214	20[illegible]		do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G.) Akola do. (M.-G.)	217	211		do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	221	215		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	228	222		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	270	265	262	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	233	227		do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	214	207		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)			200	25th May
Westerns			235	do.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—shows no improvement. The native merchants maintain prices by buying ready against September sales. Exporters buy when compelled to do so to complete shipments. We quote Rs 7-14 ready, and Rs. 8-4 6 May delivery.

RAPESEED.—This market is distinctly easier owing to supplies increasing in the up-country markets. Dealers offer freely and a fair amount of business has been put through. We quote:

Yellow Guzerat, Ready	Rs 7-6
Yellow Cawnpore April-May	Rs. 7-3-6
Brown Delhi do	Rs 6 14-6
Brown Cawnpore do	Rs. 6-13-6

Sellers, but few buyers.

POPPYSEED.—Tone easier. We quote Rs. 8-1 ready and Rs. 8-1-6 forward.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm owing to better enquiry from home. We quote Rs. 35 to 35-8.

MOWRASEED.—Little doing. We quote Rs. 5-5 ready.

COTTONSEED.—This market has been oversold and price is firm at Rs. 19-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—Is dull with very little doing.

WHEAT.—Business done by local mills at Rs. 4-12 for white Karrachee ready and there are sellers at Rs. 4-9 for June-July delivery. Delhi April-May sellers at Rs. 4-14, and white, pici 85 per cent soft white is quoted nominally Rs. 4-15. Exporters are doing nothing.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	41,350	cwts
Linseed	1,03,895	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	15,485	"
Gingellyseed	7,383	"
Poppyseed	7,152	"
Groundnuts	2,698	"
Castorseed	24,000	"
Rice	55,2139	"
Myrabollams	20,752	"
Cottonseed	60,953	"
Mowraseed	149	"
Gram	17,123	"
Jowar	23,774	"
Maize	252	"

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	14	0
Forward May	8	4	6
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore May	6	13	6
Yellow Cawnpore do.	7	3	6
Yellow Guzerat ready	7	6	0
POPPYSEED.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	1	0
Forward	8	1	6
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	35	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone dull.			
Khandeish	46	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	0	0
25 do. do	44	0	0
50 do. do	43	0	0
Black Kutnee	41	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet with little fresh business reported. A small line was booked for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hull May shipment at 13s. 9d. S. W.C. April quotations are nominally as follows :—

	S. W.	Cotton.
Antwerp	12/3	13
Dunkirk	15	16/3
Liverpool	11	14 6
Genoa	15	16
Marseilles	14/6	16
Trieste & Venice.	16	16
Havre	15	16
London	15	...
Hamburg	14/3	15

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 29th March	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 5th April	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd do.	7	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs	12 94,246	Increase
Other Deposits	"	54,76,970	Decrease
Sundries	"	77,522	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs	6,05,973	do
Other Authorized Securities	"	10 403	Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	1,22,022	do
Loans do.	"	12 49,038	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	12 49 408	do
Balance with other Banks	"	7,22 156	Decrease
Sundries	"	61 563	Increase
Cash	"	61,30,274	Decrease

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of 77 3/4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 9 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 33 lakhs. The Official Bank rate of the former was reduced to 6 per cent and of the latter to 7 per cent per annum. The market remains easy.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 43 60 lakhs. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday thirty lakhs was put up for tender, and was allotted in the proportion of 22·40 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d., and 7 60 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at even money, tenderers at these rates receiving 34 per cent. For next week thirty lakhs is advertised for allotment.

The Mail of the 23rd March brings £250,000, of silver and £80,000 of gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	35,50,000
Bombay	"	6,70,000
Madras	"	11,70,000
Total...	Rs.	53 90,000

The Mail of the 30th March brings £250,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,40,000
Bombay	"	5,30,000
Madras	"	4,10,000
Total...	Rs.	29,80,000

The Mail of the 6th April brings £210,000 silver and £90,000, gold for Bombay, and £140,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,60,000
Bombay	"	9,80,000
Madras	"	5,30,000
Total...	Rs.	25,70,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange was steady throughout the week. The Banks, selling rates are about 1s. 3 31-32d. per T. T. and 1s. 4d. Demand for April-May, which the buying rates are unchanged at 1s. 4 5-32d for 3 months sight D. A bills for April Only a moderate business is reported. For Eastern. exchange is also steady.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 5-32 to 3-16d.
Do. 6 do.		do.	1s. 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 1-2
Marcks	3 do.	do.	138 1-2d.
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		149 1 2
Shanghai	30	do	208
Japan	30	do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee paper market is steady with a fair investment demand. Fluctuations during the week were on a small scale and closing prices are about the same as last Mail. The 4 per cent Local Corporation Bonds are steady at our quotations.

		Rs.	
3 1-2 per cent. cash		99 10	
1st settlement 30th April		99-10	
	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	104	4
4 per cent " "	1930	104	4
4 per cent " "	1932	104	4
4 per cent " "	1935	104	4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	103	12
5 per cent " "	1946	103	12
5 per cent " "	Tansa	120	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	104	0
4 per cent " "	1964-65	104	0

BULLION.

Silver has declined in London during the past week but locally the market for April settlement is firm owing to rumours of a corner. For May the tone is quiet. The up-country demand is about 35 bars a day.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	9
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76	12	0
Do. 1st settlement	76	12	0
Do 2nd do	75	8	0

PIECE-GOODS.

There is a good all round enquiry in the bazar. White goods with the exception of shirtings are in good demand. Prices are firm with an upward tendency, but up to the present time owing to large stocks, have not advanced to any appreciable extent, with the exception of a few lines, which are in short supply.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	72,000	40,000	3 300
Hongkong	80 000	50 000	1,825
	152 000	10 000	5,125

242,000 bales

The local market is quiet with little doing.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—These markets have further advanced at home and prices have almost reached a record point. Reuters quote £90-10 for copper, but private advices indicate still higher rates and forward business is almost at a standstill.

IRON AND STEEL.—Markets steady, with good enquiry for G. C. sheets, Steel sheets and bars, mostly for ready and near lots.

SPELTER AND QUICKSILVER have declined and business is done at reduced prices.

COALS.

Small sales are reported of Raniguoge Toposi April and May at Rs. 12-8 and a resale of ready Chutbritan at Rs. 14.

SHARES.

The market is weak and mill shares have declined in prices since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,470. In Mill shares, Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 940, Bombay United at Rs. 585, Colaba Land at Rs. 1,085. Currimbhais have declined to Rs. 1,480, Chinas to Rs. 1,210, New City to Rs. 655. Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 2,040 and Connaughts at Rs. 560 X.-D. Davids have declined to Rs. 515, Empress to Rs. 555 X.-D A good lot of Howard and Bulloughs was placed at and about at Rs. 650 X.-D. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 114 X.-D. Manekji Petits after touching Rs. 3,535 X.-D. for May delivery have declined to Rs. 3,445. Standards are quiet at Rs. 1,350. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,725 Kohinoors at Rs. 720, Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,350 Phoenix at Rs. 1 1-2. Crescents at Rs. 150. In Press Companies Mofussils are steady at Rs. 562 1-2, New Berars at Rs. 5 17 1-2. Miscellaneous list Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 150, Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 565, Bombay Telephones are in demand at Rs. 30 1-2. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 460 C. D and Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 5.5 X D.

A MAN NOTED TO BE A WIZARD.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of a reference by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, Padu Raghu Sase, a Kunbi cultivator, had been tried for causing the death by hanging, on 25th December last of one Lolia Tatu Sase, a thin slender man, who was noted to be a wizard in Saseyacha Pada at Birvadi Taluka Shahpur. The jury had adjudged the accused guilty of murder. Differing from the verdict, and being of opinion that he should be acquitted, Mr. Tipnis made a reference to the Bombay High Court, through Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Registrar, the evidence of Devki, wife of the deceased, went to show that her husband had taken to performing the "Bhakti," or deep devotion to the Deity. Some were afraid of him on that account ; the accused was one of them. He told the deceased "your devil may kill me, therefore, I shall kill you." Once having bled from the nose and mouth, he asked the deceased to pacify the evil on the instant ; but as deceased had no money, he expressed his inability to conform with the demand. Accused thereupon ran up to him to beat him ; but the deceased gave him the slip, and ran away to Atgaon.

Mr. Tipnis's reasons in favour of accused's acquittal were: There was no reliable evidence of the accused having caused the death of the deceased by violence, or hanging, or both. The theory of suicide had not been conclusively negatived. Deceased, who was reputed to be a wizard, had enemies in more villages than two. The person named in the expression "Padu, don't beat me," heard by some of the witnesses might apply to other Padus, who were in the hamlets. Allegations or beating were negatived by medical evidence. It was improbable that one man could make the deceased insensible by violence, and then suspend him from a rafter in the house with a rope. The piece of rope in question was not proved to belong to the accused. There was room for reasonable doubt in the case.

The learned Chief Justice disposed of the reference His Lordship remarked, that the deceased died of hanging was a fact byond question. There was clearly evidence which pointed to death having been caused by maltreatment. Sounds of a struggle were heard by witnesses, and the jury, who were the best judges of these points, had believed them. There cries pointed that someone bearing the accuseds name was the person with whom the deceased had been struggling. There was another person of the same name ; but he was a boy of 15. The rope belonged to the accused ; there was evidence of manifest and strong hostility between the accused and the deceased. Accused had told him, "Your devil may kill me therefore, I shall kill you." There was, therefore, sufficient to justify the jury in coming to the conclusion they had arrived at their being the chosen tribunal for the determination of facts, and there being nothing to justify the assumption of their having fallen into an error. As so careful a Judge as Mr. Tipnis had taken to a strong opinion that the accused was not guilty, and as the evidence was mainly of a circumstantial character, the Appeal Court had deemed it desirable to pass the lighter of the two setences, prescribed by law, and the Judges consequently sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

SHIP'S SEAMEN'S ESCAPADE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Karsondass Chabildass 3rd Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Alfred Penny, Joseph Langly, F. Wright and W. Black, seamen on board the s. s. Ionia were charged with house breaking and theft, accused No. 4 being further charged with doing a rash and negligent act endangering human life. His Worship held that from the evidence the charge was clearly proved and brought home to the accused. The conduct of the fourth accused in throwing 2 men overboard the Magistrate observed was such as to show that the accused had utter disregard for human life. He therfore convicted and sentenced accused Nos. 1 2 and 3 to four months rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default a further term two months. Accused No. 4 was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months 2r and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default a further term of 6 months and on the second charge to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 or in default a further term of 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 From the fines, if recovered Rs 100 were to be given to Abdul Rehman and Rs. 25 to Mrs. J. Sharland as compensation.

A MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN.

11, Kitchener Terrace,
Tynemouth Road,
North Shields, England.

For the sake of other mothers, I must tell you how your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have helped me.

I have never been strong, and can trace my kidney trouble back to the days of my childhood. Even when a girl in my teens I was tired and drowsy all the day, and didn't get restful sleep at nights. As I grew in years, I seemed to get worse, being irregular, and having attacks of palpitation and nervousness. Between 16 and 17 years of age, I couldn't go up half a dozen steps without resting ; if I attempted to, I fell down. About this age, too, I began to be troubled with sharp pains in the small of the back, and was sometimes taken with dizzy spells.

Time after time I had medicine from the doctor, but it didn't seem to help me at all.

After my 21st birthday, I became more regular, and my health improved, although I still suffered now and then from backache, headaches, and dizziness, and the secretions were irregular in passing. I married when I was 24 years of age, and have had, in all six children, the five born before I began with Doan's backache Kidney Pills being premature. The first lived only 11 months, the second and third are still living ; the fourth lived only 24 hours, and the fifth died within three weeks.

It was about 12 months ago that I began taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, having heard them spoken highly of. The first box relieved me a good deal, and I bought some more, which considerably eased my back and improved my appetite. By keeping on with the medicine, I grew better in every way. Shortly after this, I gave birth to my sixth child ; *it is the only child not prematurely born and is going on splendidly—better, in fact, than the other two who survived.* It is just two months old now.

Altogether I have used six boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they have done me more good than all the doctors' medicine. I sleep better at nights, my appetite is improved, and I am a healthier woman now than I have been for many years.

You are welcome to publish these facts, and I shall be glad if my experience proves helpful to other mothers.

(Signed) (Mrs.) H. MILLER.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 a box, or 6 boxes for Rs. 10. Of all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England ; post free on receipt of price.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—March 17, at 4 St George's Square, S W, wife of Capt T M Booth, Gordon Highlanders, of a son

GATTY—March 16, at 45 Onslow Gardens, S W, wife of Sir Stephen Gatty of a daughter

KINGSCOTE—March 15, at Cislmaltha, Newport, Tip. wife of Major Kingscote, of a son

LLOYD—March 15, wife of the Rev H C Lloyd, Firle, Lewes of a daughter

PRESTON—At 13 Neville Terrace Onslow Gardens Mrs Hughes Preston of a son

PIRIE—March 15, at Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, wife of D V Pirie M P, of a daughter

SKEY—March 17, at 5 Clarence Road, Walmer. wife of Staff-Surg Skey R N, of a son

ST MAUR—March 9, at 28 Berkeley Square, Lady Percy St Maur of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

SPAIN—ARMSTRONG March 17, at St Andrew, Plymouth Charles Milner, son of the late Vice-Admiral David Spain to Mary, daughter of the late Richard Armstrong Esq of Killie bandia Co. Cavan

UPTON—BOYS—March 13, at the Parish Church, Margate. Charles David E Upton, Army Service Corps, son of the late Major R D Upton 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, to Maude Harvey daughter of Toke Harvey Boys

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—March 14. Col Stanley Arnold C B, of Barton House Warwickshire, and Dunglass Co N B, late commanding the Lancashire Art (Militia) Royal Garrison Artillery, aged 61

BICKNELL—March 19, at Buckland House, Lymington Hants, Henry David Bicknell, late Lieut-Col 5th Regt, aged 63

SALOMONS—March 11, at Nice France, Lisette Jane, widow of the late Major Joseph Philip Salomons of Broomielaw, 2 South Lander Road, Edinburgh

TURNER—April 17, at 20 Seymour Gardens, Ilford Essex in his 56th year, George Edwin Turner, late of Perim Island, Red Sea, Interment at Limington, Somerset

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOUGHTON—STAPLES—March 31, at St Stephen's Church Dum Dum, by the Rev John Godber, Capt G J Houghton R A M C, to Lionie Marian, only daughter of E W H Staples, late Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Central Railway,

DEATH.

WELSH—March 28, at Wardha, District Shahpur, Punjab, Henry Bertram Welsh, N I, Salt Revenue

KEMP'S
"ONE DAY"
COLD CURE
TABLETS.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS,
INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 10-3m., 10-29a. Low water, 3-59m., 4-2a. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 10-52m., 11-10a. Low water, 4-37m., 4-45a.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Wednesday last, terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

LECTURES.—Mr. C. W. Leadbeater will lecture at the Framji Cavasji Hall on Monday, the 9th on The Unseen World, and on Wednesday, the 11th April, on Life after Death, at 6 30 p.m. (Standard Time). Seats in front rows for both the lectures can be reserved for Re. 1, at the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby Road.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—Mr. M. T. Vaz. M. S. L. P., President of the Institute will deliver a lecture on "Alcohol, its use and abuse" this evening at 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time) in Remedies Hall, Mazagon, near the Gloria Church at which Mr. C. M. Cursetji, B.A., Barrister-at-Law has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's European String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Lloyd, at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

March	The New Colonise	Hall
Valse	Angelo Mio	Peorini
Overture	Morning, Noon, Night	Suppe
Lancers	Cake Walk	Warwick Williams
Verse	Tres Doue	Bonbour
Selection	The Cherry Girl	Ivan Caryll
Reverie	Apple Blossoms	Roberts
Two Step	Yankiana	Lotts

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 11 p. m. to-day.

March	Viscount Nelson	Zehle
Overture	The Golden Lyre	Hermann
Valse	La Policlie	Costa
Melodia Walacea	La Serenata	Braga
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic	Caryll
March	Constellation	Clark
Valse	The Orchid	Caryll
Rag-time	Two-Step Soeiie Wootsie	Rockwell

MURDER OF A SON.

IN the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the appeal, of Bhimsapa Ningapa Nimboji, an old man, who had been convicted by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of killing his son, Piria, aged 10, and sentenced to transportation for life, was disposed of. Accused had pleaded guilty. He alleged, as his reason for the crime, that the step-mother of Piria was constantly ill-treating both himself and his son. He was growing old, and there was no one to protect the poor boy, therefore, he made up his mind first to kill Piria, and then himself, to escape from continued misery. He killed the boy with a sickle on 9th December, in a field in Turmeri, Taluka Sampgaon, and then unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide. Hunger forced him to come out from his hiding-place, and he was arrested. The Sessions Judge remarked that accused's balance of mind was upset by domestic misery, his object was to save his son from a miserable life. His mind was troubled ; in this light the matter presented itself to him, and this was the solution he hit upon. The Appeal Court Judges dismissed the appeal.

A POLICE CONSTABLE OFFERED A BRIBE.

IN the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the petition of Khemu Dangarsett was disposed of. Accused was convicted by Mr. S. V. Yagiri, First Class Magistrate of Poona, of offering a bribe of over eight hundred rupees, on 31st May last to Mohanlal, Head Police Constable of Ghode, in order that he may show favour to Moti, accused's brother, charged with manufacturing false coins. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 200. Mr. C. Fawcett, the Sessions Judge there had dismissed the appeal. Accused's defence was that he had given the articles to the Constable for safe custody and deposit, and for the purpose of suretyship in the event of bail being required. This was not believed. In the Appeal Court, Mr. B. Branson, with Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for him, Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The [illegible] the Appeal Court reduced the [illegible] rigorous imprisonment [illegible] of the [illegible] Rs. 200.

A MOTOR-CAR PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Canty charged Dr. Sydney D. Rowlands, a Plague Officer, with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner on the wrong side of the road.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law defended the accused.

From the story for the prosecution it appeared that on the 16th ultimo, a Mahomedan named Baba Shaikh Ahmed, aged thirteen years, was proceeding in a tram-car to Parel, and as the car came near the junction of the Nesbit Lane, and the main road, it slowed down and he alighted on the right side of the car. The accused's motor-car came from behind and as he (the complainant) got down he was thrown on to the road owing to the impact of the motor-car. He sustained a simple fracture of his left leg. From the time the tram-car was slowed down to the time he fell on the road, the accused had not blown the horn, although the car was being driven on the wrong side of the road at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

The accused stated that he was a member of the Plague Committee, sent out by the Royal Society of London, and worked in the Plague Laboratory at Parel. As a Plague Officer he had daily to do house to house visitation. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. He and his colleagues had been supplied with a De Dion Bouton motor-car for doing their rounds. He had driven motor-bicycles and cars for the last six years and he did about 30 to 40 miles of motoring daily in Bombay. Until now he had never had an accident, although most of his driving was through the native town. On the afternoon of the 16th ultimo, at about 3-30 p.m. he was driving his car along at a very moderate pace on the Parel Road He was then going to the Laboratory. Dr. Petrie was with him seated on the front seat and Captain Liston was seated at the back. They were returning from their rounds and as was his practice, he frequently blew his horn, and did so almost continuously when they neared the Nesbit, Lane. when he observed a tram-car proceeding in front of him. He tried to pass the tram on the near or left side, but he found he could not do so as there was both foot and vehicular traffic on the left side of the tram. He blew his horn nearly all the way, and he particularly remembered having done so as he was nearing the tram-car. Finding it impossible to overtake the the tram-car on the left side and seeing clearly there was absolutely no traffic on the right hand side of it, he proceeded to take the left side of the tram car. The edge of the left side of his car was about six feet from the edge of the tramcar and he was proceeding at about twice the speed of the tram-car. believed his speed to be from 12 to 15 miles an hour. At this time there was absolutely no traffic on his side of the road. As he came parallel with the tram and the front of his car was on a level with it he saw a Mahomedan lad jump off the tram-car on its right hand side without turning round to look if there was any traffic or taking any notice of his blowing the horn. The complainant then tried to cross the road. If he had stopped where he alighted no accident would have occurred. Seeing the complainant in front of him he jammed his brake hard and swerved the car to the right and blew the horn. Notwithstanding all those precautions, the edge of the left front mudguard touched the complainant and knocked him down. No part of the car went over his leg. He then stopped the car and after examining the complainant put him inside his car and took him at once to the J. J Hospital.

After recording evidence of witnesses in the case, his Worship remarked that this incident was simply and purely an accident. It was not shown by evidence that the accused drove his car either negligently, rashly or carelessly. It was shown from evidence that the horn was blown before the accident, Dr. Rowlands had gone to the right side of the road because there was traffic on his left. The complainant fell because he not only jumped off the tramcar in a hurry, but also because he attempted to run across the road. Under these circumstances, his Worship acquitted the accused.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a reference, by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, submitting the proceedings of his own court in a case against Mali, wife of Devlya Raghya, who was charged with attempt to commit the murder of her husbad. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of any offence. Mr. Tipnis was, however, of opinion that the accused was not guilty of the offence under section 307, Indian Penal Code, but that she was guilty under sections 511 and 302; and he therefore made the reference, Mr. K. N. Coyajee (as amicus curiae) appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged in that she, on the 13th October 1905, at Shigaw, Taluka Mahim, offered poisoned food to her husband. The evening meal of that date was cooked by the accused Mali, which consisted of rice and Bhenda vegetable. She first served it to two relatives to whom the food tasted all right, and did no harm. Accused's husband had gone to his field, and she took him his food in a copper dish. He said that when he put the first morsel of rice in his mouth, it tasted bitter, and he spat it out. He asked accused the reason but she gave no reply. Thereupon he took the dish to his house, and asked his brother if to him his own rice had tasted bitter, but he replied in the negative. When the food was being examined, the accused attempted to take away from a crevice in the thatched wall a packet of palas leaf, and throw it away, but her husband snatched it from her hand and kept it. It was alleged that next morning accused quietly ran away from the house, and went to her father's, but the accused denied that she ran away as alleged. The report of the Chemical Analyser showed that opium was detected in the food. Mr. Tipnis said in his reference to the court, that he was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that accused mixed opium in her husband's food, and offered that food to him. Her intention was that her husband should, by eating the food, die. It was not possible to give accused the benefit of the doubt and hold that she might have intended merely to stupefy, but not kill her husband. For want of evidence as to how much opium was mixed in the food, it was not possible to determine that death would have resulted if her husband had eaten the food. Mr. Tipnis was of opinion that accused could not be held guilty under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, but that she was guilty under section 511 read with section 302 of the Code.

Their lordships, after hearing the pleaders, decided ; The Court sees no reason to prefer the opinion of the Sessions Judge to that of the jury on the facts of this case ; and the Court therefore acquits the accused and directs that she be discharged.

SWEETMAKING AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Sweetmaking is one of the sensible occupations with which modern girls have replaced fancy-work regarded by their grand mothers and grand-aunts as the most feminine and becoming mode of frittering away their tranquil days. The following case would seem to answer satisfactorily the question whether there is any money in sweetmaking or not. A young girl who was brought up as heiress to great wealth lost both her father and her fortune simultaneously, and she and her mother found themselves left with far less than enough to live upon. But the girl taking her courage in both hands, went in for a course of lessons in sweetmaking from a noted French chef. This cost her some twenty pounds before he declared her competent to start on her own account, and to make sweets for any crowned head in Europe. Her little "batterie de cuisine" cost her another twelve ; but it was money well spent. She promptly took her mother into partnership, and taught her all the tricks of her pretty trade. They made a good start in their own rich and influential set, for their friends—unlike the traditional run of fair-weather ones—rallied round them, and orders poured in as quickly as their fame spread, with the result that they can live now in rather more than comfort.

This case, at any rate, might encourage the girl who wants to add to her too modest income, for if she be deft and intelligent, with a desire to learn really well, she ought to have every chance of success. She must work up her connection of course, but she will never have a better time than the present, as there is a demand for pure home-made sweets, and when they are daintily turned out and can be honestly described by friends and acquaintances as delicious into the bargain they are sure to create a market. Artistically tinted sweets are by no means despised as aids to the decorative scheme of a smart dinner table, and a few fortunate and enterprising young girls have been succeeded in disposing of their wares to some of the big stores which have departments for confectionery and cater for dinners, dances and so on.

Now, as to whether a girl could live by sweetmaking alone, no one is better qualified to answer that question than Miss Beatrice Manders, the pioneer of this particular branch of work for women ; but when put to her point blank, she was by no means for holding out any such hope. On the other hand, many girls who trained under her in her School of Confectionery, and took up sweetmaking in conjunction with cakemaking, and then started a teashop, have made this triple alliance triumph in divers places, all of which are, be it noted, remote from London.

Miss Manders mentioned quite a number of towns of this type at home as well as abroad in which pupils of hers have settled and succeeded—Rome, Cannes, Cairo, amongst them, while one enterprising lady went farther afield and started in Australia, where she does a flourishing business.

For eight pounds, a course of a dozen lessons—the lesson lasting three hours—can be had at the School of Confectionery, 14, Yeoman's Row, Brompton Road S. W ; indeed, for a five pound note any dexterous and determined girl could learn enough for ordinary purposes, though it is obvious that the more thorough the training the greater the technical skill.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes [illegible]

Acknowledges our help.

Men and Women are awakening to the fact that the ceaseless and feverish activity of modern life is the most serious evil of the time. The amount of Nervous Energy expended in business and pleasure has become so excessive, that numbers of people are daily worn out by the incessant demands upon their Nerve Forces. In a recent letter the Countess de Fleury makes it clear that not only must a lady of position suffer the fatigues and cares of her station, but must overtax and exhaust her nervous system so enormously, that recovery is extremely doubtful, unless as the Countess recommends, recourse be made to Phosferine. The distinguished lady says that the famous tonic permanently dispelled her neuralgia, and all other nerve disorders in an extraordinary manner, and she has pleasure in bearing testimony to its many excellent qualities.

Eva, Countess de Fleury, writes :—"Please send me half a dozen bottles of Phosferine as before. I find that it is an excellent remedy in cases of severe neuralgia, or nervous headache. Universal remedies are, as a rule to be distrusted, but I must say that Phosferine is marvellously effective in cases of Rheumatism and other kindred illnesses, in fact a friend of mine has told me that it is the only cure for gout. I consider Phosferine an invaluable remedy, and have pleasure in bearing testimony to its many excellent qualities."—Jan. 20, 1906.

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Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

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I commenced using it and have not had since then the first symptom of headache. My appetite is splendid, and I perform my duties with a cheerfulness and energy that surprise myself. I take pleasure in telling all my friends of the merit of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the happy results of its use."

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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
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[illegible] LAHORA[illegible], 7, [illegible], BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 2438 tons, Captain G S Jones, sailed yesterday for Colombo with a general cargo

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhassa, 938 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday, for Karachi with mail general cargo and passengers

The P and O Co's steamer Trentsin, 2555 tons, Captain F E Andrews will sail to-day for Kobe &c with a general cargo

The German East Africa Line steamer General, 1480 tons, Captain O Pens, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and a Cabin and 195 deck passengers

The steamer Vancouver, 286 tons, Captain A McDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 25th March, with a cargo of coal

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 28 2 tons, Captain J M Thomson arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo

The steamer Sutton Hall, 2870 tons, Captain B Dowse will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Giscla, 2840 tons Captain A Petris sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via Colombo with the some bottom and general cargo

The B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1674 tons, Captain J O Sullivan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with the same bottom and general cargo

ARRIVALS

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Vancouver s	McDougall	Calcutta, Mar 25
	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta, Mar 7
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, Apr 2

DEPARTURES

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Wallace s	Smith	Calcutta
	Glendher s	Taylor	Calcutta
	Ujina s	Jones	Colombo
	Sirsa s	Sullivan	Calcutta &c
	Gisela s	Petris	Calcutta &c
	General s	Pens	Zanzibar &c
	Lhassa s	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Trentsin, Andrews, for Kobe. &c
" Sutton Hall, Dowse, for Karachi

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

March		
28	Clan Leslie	Bombay
28	Vertigern	Calcutta
31	Markabarg	London
31	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
April		
3	Clan Lindsay	Coast
3	Tentakota	Negapatam
3	Gwalior	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Pekin, arrived at Hongkong, on April 6.

The P and O steamer Ceylon, arrived at Hongkong, on April 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 6th instant at daybreak.

The same Co's steamer Imperatrix left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 20th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, on Friday, the 6th instant at 5 a m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
VI SUNDAY, IN LENT, April 8.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Communion—Choral Agutter in G
Hymns—93, 97, & 315
5 30 p m—Children's Service
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Chants
Hymns—93 108, 99
Collections for S P C K
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Standard Time.)

8 a m—Holy Communion
Hymns—323, 558
8-45 a m—Litany
Hymns—99, 98
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Class for Young men
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—99, 96, 98 and 109

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Matins
8 a m—Procession and Choral Eucharist
6-30 p m—Choral Evensong and Sermon
Alms for the Poor

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 pm—Evensong and Sermon

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6 30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
Subject—"The Omission of the Atheist
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS, BYCULLA.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6 30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
5 p m—Sunday School

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)

9 30 a m—Matins and Litany
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a m—Matins
8 30 a m—Holy Communion (Choral)
5-15 p m—Sunday School and Catechising
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev P. Eykyn

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road
(Opposite Byculla Club).

9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
11 a m—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a m—Morning Service
6-30 p m—Evening Service
Psalm—135 tune 66
Hymn—17
Hymn—400
Hymn—291

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a m—Children's Service—Preacher Rev W S H Organe
11 a m—Service at [illegible]—Preacher Rev J B Cuthbert
11 a m—United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
5-30 p m—Fellowship Association
6-30 p m—Evening Service—Rev W G Robertson

HIGH COURT—April 7.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.
For taking Evidence

1414—Nanu H and C—Raghunathji Mulchand vs Vajiwandas Madhowjee and others—Bicknell M and R—Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.
Contested Chamber Matters,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

495-04—Dikshit D and S Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D
826-05—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Ishwarlal vs C E Kandie and another—Smetham B and N
784-05—Malvi H and A—Curimjee Hurji vs Bhagwandas Hemraj—Daphtary F and D
813-05—Sorabji and J—Khashar [illegible] vs Anand Rao Vinyak and another—Little and Co
802-99—Bicknell M and R Baboo Hommaira and another vs The Tripoo Manufacturing Co Limited—Daphtary F and D
727-05—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedaly Kaderbhoy and others vs Tyabally Abdoolbhoy and another—Jehangir and S
590 05—K J Billimoria—Lallu Ramjee vs Sursing Mathuradas and other—Madhowjee and K
628-01—K B Mehta—Narayan Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia
574-05—M B Chothia—Jaisukhlal Fulchand vs Mulji Hunsraj and Co and others
603-05 610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wasudeo vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co
803-05—[illegible] and M—Jivond roat widow vs Dhaklibai widow Payne and Co
22-05—Payne and Co—Sapoolal Lalloobhai vs Dyaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and J
131-05—Pestonji [illegible] and K—Bhikaji Framji Kanan and another vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Madhowjee and another Crawford B and Co
399-04—Munshi and M—Gokulbai widow vs Khatas Morarji and others—Bhaishunker K and G
900-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoossein—Noorbhoy vs Abdoolally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co
179 05—In person M—Mahomed widow vs Cursondas U [illegible] rsey
1:0-04—Urwalla and P—Cassam alias Bacaoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Soedick Haji Mahomed Sullaman and others—Payne and Co
365 03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandji and others vs Kalianji Jairam Naranji and others—Ashkis D and S
218-0—Wadia G and Co—Bibijee widow and another vs Jehangir Snapurjee Pastagia and another—Bicknell
845-05—Wadia G and Co—Blanche John M Loose vs Richard John M Loose—Sorabji and J

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE,
A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, April 7.

The following promotions are sanctioned:—

Lance Corporals J H Gray, H S R [illegible] and F A H East to be Corporals—Corporal H S [illegible] is transferred from B to "C" Troop.

Troopers D H Brand, A D Shanks and R A Sponse to be Lance-Corporals.

Pony Troop—Trooper W E Cram to be Sergeant.

By Order
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut. & Actg. Adjt.
B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, April 7.

COMPETITIONS.

The Wheal Cup and Squad and Guard Mounting Competitions will take place at Colaba North Fort to-day at 5 p.m.

ARMS.

All arms and accoutrements are to be returned to Head Quarters as early as possible for inspection.

A. STIFFE, Capt. R.A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906.

IMPERIALISM IN BUSINESS.

MUCH is heard of Imperialism nowadays. It is a word that is in every one's mouth, either to praise or blame, but few define it with any degree of success. Mr. Geoffrey Drage, in a comprehensive address to the Society of Arts in March last left no doubt in the minds of his audience as to what he understood by it from a business point of view. He kept well within the four corners of his subject while showing how wide and far-reaching the net of Imperial Organisation should be. It was, he said, first a question of practical politics from which splendid results might confidently be expected, and it included many new departures and modifications of old traditions equally essential to the successful working out of the main idea which was an enlightened Imperial federation of commercial interests. Mr. Drage spoke with the conviction of a man who had seen with a discerning eye different systems at work, who had travelled far and observed their fruits not only at their centre but at their furthest limits. He has formed a theory which he considers workable—at Imperial expense, but enormously to imperial as well as individual advantage—on every commercial point, and these he outlined with brevity and clearness, urging the deplorable loss to Imperial trade caused by the want of uniformity in legislation and in administration; the need for improvement in communication, of sequence in certain branches of education, of co-operation in collection and dissemination of information and opinions on matters of Imperial policy, and further of the absolute necessity of continuity of policy, in fact, as he summed up, there must be more method and more thinking. Colonial questions should be placed above party and treated on their merits as integral divisions of the Great Empire for the improvement of whose business system Mr. Drage made out an unanswerable case. This masterly summing up of present conditions and future prospects of Imperial commercial interests is the outcome of a tour that began in Canada last summer. Sir Frederick Pollock in March of 1905 had elaborated a plan of Imperial organisation before the Royal Colonial Institute and he, Mr. Pitt Kennedy and Mr. Geoffrey Drage set out to learn the views of Canadians on the subject. From what the latter gathered while in Canada, added to his experiences in repeated journeys to the Colonies in previous years, and the fruits of correspondence with leading men in all parts of the Empire, fortified by official inquiries, came the enlightening paper read to the Society of Arts.

The ideal of Imperial organisation would be to take the Colonies and dependencies of the Empire into partnership on a business footing, but though this proposal has been formulated often it has been but a vague aspiration after Imperial Unity, and it is high time it should materialise. Like all aspirations that are meant to crystallise into action definition is needed, and Sir Frederick Pollock with his Committee did much in this direction, as testified by Mr. Drage. The scheme they put forward has been approved by many qualified authorities, but it has not yet been carried into effect, so that the suggestions now offered are timely. That there should be uniformity of legislations and administration in commercial matters is the first and most important Resolutions to this effect have been passed time, and again by Chambers of Commerce all over the Empire, sent on to what is jejunely supposed to be the proper quarter and there duly pigeonholed and studiously kept in their place Meanwhile other countries, alive to the necessity of unanimity in their commercial laws achieve it quietly and reap the benefit. The naturalisation laws vary so much that a man can become a British subject in Canada after a three years' residence there, but if he goes to the United Kingdom he must have a further two years' probation before he is admitted to citizenship. The same rule holds good with other important colonies Patent laws again are steadily against the British inventor. A patent is protected through the United States at a cost of £20. In the United Kingdom it costs £100, and if it is to be made good through the whole Empire, the patentee must pay from £500 to £600. Trade-marks are controlled by different laws in the United Kingdom and in British India. In the West Indies a different system obtains and even there the laws vary in different islands. To protect a trade-mark through the confines of the Empire, it must be registered thirty or forty times, most exacting and costly proceedings. A cheap and simple method of retaining sole right to a trade mark is badly wanted. The copyright law has the privilege of being condemned as one of the worst on the Statute Book, and Mr. Drage despairs of its being abrogated or replaced by a better one, as long as Parliament cannot be got to take any interest in it. An American writer can protect his book by registering it in Stationers' Hall and sending thither a few copies, whereas an English author must set up his book in the United States to prevent piracy. A uniform currency and uniform system of weights and measures are both things that the millennium only would be strong enough to introduce. By 1907, Russia and England will be the sole civilised countries that decline to use the metric system. The United States will make it compulsory next year. For all these disabilities or weaknesses Mr. Drage suggests a remedy. There are smaller matters—though important enough—such as the Light Dues which British shipowners have long thought should be paid by the Imperial Government. All the great Powers light and mark their coasts at the public expense except Great Britain and Turkey. The literature of commerce such as statistical Year-books in the Colonies and at home require much revision, they should be compiled on a common system with a preface describing the special statistical method of each country or province. The system at present prevailing is an excellent exhibition of chaos.

While testifying gladly to the competence and courtesy of the members of the Consular service when brought in contact with them, Mr. Drage realises that they do not so impress the average business man. He submits that this is hardly the fault of the Consuls. They have often diplomatic duties to combine with their ordinary routine. There are three departments with which they have to reckon the Board of Trade, the Foreign Office, and the Commercial Intelligence Department, and the frontiers of these three are not properly delimited. The Consuls often have more to do than they can compass with little or no clerical assitance. Then the best posts in the service are freely given to outsiders whose knowledge of commerce is infinitesimal, and who are too apt to look down on the trade they are appointed to foster. Mr. Drage would like to see something like a consular service established in the Colonies, and instances Canada as illustrating the need for it. The British Government does not send a single official there to report on commercial matters, while the United States scatter 189 consular and trade agents over the province who send home every imaginable item of commercial information. These reports are printed and distributed free all over the States. Germany, France, Brazil, Belgaum, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Norway and Sweden maintain each several representatives. Great Britain depends a little too much on her name and fame for good work and honest trading. Mr. Drage does not join in the cry about the decadence of British trade for he does not believe in it, the struggle may be tougher than formerly, but the British merchant is both energetic and straight, and business is willingly confided to him. Another suggestion for bringing the Empire together is that of interchanging Colonial officials with the home staff to their mutual benefit, giving the heads a spell of official work in their corresponding sections, abroad or at home, as the case might be. Cheaper postal and telegraphic services will do more the lecturer believes, than any other single reform and he makes out a very plausible argument for ending the anomalies by which high and low rates prevail in places in close proximity, such as the West Indian islands which vary enormously. Cheap rates over the sea for passengers and goods is another of Mr. Drage's dreams, convinced as he is that it would bring colonials into constant personal touch with the mother country, and vice versa, with all parts of the Empire. Foreign subsidies complicate this question, but Sir Robert Giffen, though a Free Trader, advocated the subsidising of British steamers directly trading between Great Britain and East Africa and again between South Africa, and Australia. Moreover he would exclude foreign ships from the coasting trade of the whole British Empire; the United States and Russia have already adopted this policy, If allowed to trade, he would insist on foreign ships submitting to all the rules regulating the British coasting trade. In discussing the training of seamen, Mr. Drage speaks as an expert, and believes that an Imperial organisation should see to turning use the good material that is to be found in Canada and other parts of the Empire. No fewer than 40,000 foreigners are on British ships earning among them two millions sterling annually, very much for want of a system by which a British seaman may look to rise in his profession. On the greater questions of the commercial relations between the Empire and other Powers and the continuity of foreign policy much was said in the paper, but we have referred to as many of Mr. Geoffrey Drage's arguments as there is space for in one article.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS. "THE Commissioner in a letter stated that Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, had applied for six months' leave, and had intimated his intention of retiring from Municipal Service at the expiration of the period. The Commissioner stated he proposed to accept Mr. James' resignation. That gentleman on the 1st June next would have served the Corporation for nearly fifteen years, and had contributed Rs. 4,558 to the Municipal pension regulations. As it was open to the Corporation to grant him a gratuity the Commissioner suggested he should be given a sum of Rs. 12,077-6-0. On the proposition of Sir P. M. Mehta it was decided to sanction the amount named and to request the Commissioner to convey to Mr. James, who was taking up an appointment in Egypt, their appreciation of the valuable service he had rendered to the Municipality." Thus briefly is the resignation of an official disposed of and the matter of appointing a successor, for the time being, is shelved. We are not concerned with the record of Mr. James, or whether even the mere mention of Municipal "appreciation of his valuable services" is called for. But it will strike the casual observer that there must be something radically deficient in a Municipality which is willing to allow young and vigorous officials to leave after fifteen years' service and carry their experience to better markets The Bombay Municipality has displayed remarkable originality in its choice of high officials. Instead of keeping the men it has trained and leaving the best positions open to them, it goes to the expense of training them, making specialists of them, then lets them go and brings in men of advanced years, who have to begin to learn that India is not England. It takes some of them a long time to acquire this information. We need not refer particularly to this appointment or to this department. But the Field Marshal's baton should be in the knapsack of every soldier not confined to the bath-chair of successive Chelsea pensioners. What is wanted at the head of an army municipal and miliary, in this country, more than anywhere else, is youth and vigour as well as ability.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. WE hear so much of the increasing prosperity of India that the policy of cheese-paring recently adopted by the Government of India in regard to the Press becomes ludicrous. Not very long ago notice was given that the Simla Weather Reports, which had been supplied free of charge would thenceforward be charged for at the rate of ten rupees per month. Government cannot possibly make more money out of the transaction than it pays for the black-lead pencil of the solitary signaller, much less add to the departmental provident fund. It has now invented another petty money-grubbing machine. In other words it is about to start what is termed an "Indian Trades Journal," which will publish reports and matter hitherto supplied by the Commercial Intelligence Department. Crop reports and forecasts, for example, hitherto issued to the Press and Chambers of Commerce in leaflet form, will hereafter be printed in the journal. Copies of the journal are to be supplied to the Board of Trade, the Colonial Governments and Secretaries of Chambers of Commerce and of other approved Trades Associations in India and abroad. "It is added in the prospectus: "Its wide circulation is assured; and its merits as an advertising medium—more particularly for purposes not served by the ordinary press—are obvious. But the space that can be reserved for advertisement in such an official publication is necessarily small; and since it is desired to avoid competition with the ordinary press, the rates of advertisement charges shown below are comparatively high. But profit is not aimed at; and the proceeds of the advertisement business will be devoted to the improvement of the publication, both as an organ of Indian Commerce and as an advertising medium." Nevertheless it is unwarrantable competition with private enterprise and no self-respecting Government would condescend so far as to engage in it. If Government chose to issue an official circular distributing the vast quantities of information they are anxious shall be made known, there would be no objection. They are however going quite in the wrong way about starting a newspaper. That is their own affair and they will pay for their experience. But we strongly protest against the injustice of their action and against the specious way in which they seek to make money, out of guileless advertisers, to be "devoted to the improvement of the journal." The thing is preposterous as well as unjust.

SIR LOUIS DANE, Foreign Secretary, has left Simla and joined the Viceroy on tour.

THE Shape left Calcutta a few days ago very quietly for Darjeeling en route to Lhassa.

THE P. and O. s. s. Delta has left Colombo with the China Mails and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 A. M. on Sunday the 8th April.

THE new Brocklebank line steamer Malakand arrived in Calcutta on Thursday.

FOR the Nilgiri Motor Trials, the Committee received 13 entries up to the 1st instant.

COLONEL W. G. KING, C.I.E., I.M.S., having resigned his Office as Fellow of the Madras University, has been appointed an Honorary Fellow.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. REEVES, I. M. S., has been nominated an ordinary Fellow of the Madras University.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 13 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 368 Hindus and 71 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 468. The death-rate was 47·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 35 7. The deaths are thus classified:—Smallpox 33, fever 113, bowel complaints 77, and other causes 245.

IT is stated that there is great distress among the Mecca pilgrims this year. Dr. Suleiman Bey Hamada, delegate of the Quarantine Board in the Hedjaz, has telegraphed that great poverty exists among a large number of the pilgrims, especially the 20,000 Indians, 11,000 Javanee, and 4,000 Algerians. These have suffered a great deal from hunger and have been compelled to sleep on the ground in the open air, exposed to rain and cold and the burning sun. This has brought about an increase in the number of deaths among the pilgrims. There have been many deaths due to ordinary diseases. Dysentery has not been so prevalent this year. The total number of deaths up to date is 4,676.

M. SPLINGARD, the Chinese Mandarin who is in Belgium buying mining machinery, railway material, etc., for the Chinese Government, was born in Brussels. He returns soon to China, where he has a Chinese wife and twelve children. He wears the costume of his rank as a Mandarian both at home in China and in Europe.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in August or September, at Madras or Ootacamund, between Mr. R. Stewart Menzies, second son of the late Mr. Pnario Menzies, of Moulin, Perthshire, and Mrs. Menzies, and Linda Kathleen Violet, third daughter of Colonel Hackett Wilkins, I. M.S., P M. O., Burma Division, and Mrs. Hackett Wilkins.

ATTACKING present day society as the most futile the world had ever seen, Mr. Edward Carpenter, speaking at the Humanitarian League meeting in Essex Hall, remarked that if society people had to make their own clothes, there would be some curious scenes in the streets, and many would go about attired in simply an Indian blanket.

THE King Edward VII. Sanatorium at Midhurst, which will soon be completed, is in many respects a notable building. As a precaution against the accumulation of dust, all internal and external angles of the building have been rounded, concave mouldings being inserted at the junction of floors and walls. The chapel will attract attention, Is is in the shape of an inverted V, the two arms of the V forming practically two naves set at right angles to each other. An open-air pulpit is a feature of the chapel.

MR. A. B. WALKLEY, who presided at a lecture at the Imperial Institute by Mr. Bernard Shaw on the drama, referred to the interest Shaw and his plays excited among all sorts and conditions of people. The other day, Mr. Walkley said, he had to meet a prince, and he thought of a number of subjects on which to talk with the royal personage. Imagine his surprise when the prince remarked, "You are the very man—you can tell me about Bernard Shaw!"

WHO is the judge, asks the "Tatler," who abhors figures and was peacefully dozing on the bench when counsel addressing him made some reference to an account (meaning a narrative) given by somebody? "Eh, what is that?" asked the judge, starting from his slumbers. "I didn't know we were to have any figures. I shall refer this case."

THE Madras Government have represented the necessity of improving the pay and prospects of the higher grades of that overworked Department, the Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, whose duties and responsibilities have been continually added to since it was originally organised as a Salt Department only. The Government of India, after referring the case back for some further details, have now submitted it for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

THE officially declared "famine" tract in the United Provinces up-to-date embraces the whole of four districts and portions of four others, or an area all told of 10,534 square miles, with a population of over 3 1/4 millions. This total, however, it should be noted includes several places protected by canals where there is no distress. As has already been mentioned, Government do not contemplate any large extension of relief operations, but it is felt that possibly portions of Unao and Allahabad may require relief later on.

SIR JOHN FISHER likes to surround himself with everything that will remind him of the days when he stood on the bridge and trod the quarterdeck. He has just had introduced into the Admiralty, writes the London correspondent of the Manchester "Daily Dispatch," a curious little stairway, after the model of that used on ships leading generally from the deck to the captain's bridge. It leads from the park in the rear of the Admiralty buildings into the rooms occupied by Sir John Fisher, was made at his request, and is used by him alone.

MEN attending Willington-avenue Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn, having complained that they could not see the pulpit, because of the women's hats, the pastor has requested all the women to remove their headgear before the services begin. In asking them to do this he said (according to the Telegraph): I know that in his Epistle to the Corinthians St. Paul declaims against women going to prayers uncovered, but it is not always possible to run a modern church along the lines laid down by St. Paul."

WHEN, thirty-five years ago, Mr. Burns became a page boy, his employer happened to be a customer of Messrs. Hill, of Bond-street, and the first uniform of the future President of the Local Government Board was made there. Then in 1892, says the "Tailor and Cutter," the workmen of the same business presented him with a suit, which he wore on first taking his seat in the House of Commons, and the other day, with Cabinet rank, and holding one of the principal offices of State. Mr. John Burns ordered his first official dress from the same shop. In the making of the suit in 1892, quite eighty men had a share, each vieing with the others as to which could put in the best work.

A PROJECT is on foot which will render Moulmein a future railway centre of importance. The railway from Pegu to Moulmein is neatly completed, and now two additional schemes of railway extension are being seriously considered. From information from the Straits a reconnaissance survey is at this moment proceeding towards the Siamese frontier which, if it gives promise of success, will lead to building of a connecting line between Moulmein and the Siamese railway system. In addition to this route a line to the south is being surveyed, and this will be the first [illegible] towards [illegible]

BOOKS AND PICTURES.

ANNA OF THE PLAINS by Alice and Claude Askew (George Bell and Sons). The hero of this story had a trying but not uncommon experience in London in being jilted by a girl whom he worshipped in a whole hearted fashion and hoped to make his wife. She preferred a rich man whom she did not care about but who could deck her in jewels and give her town and country house, and the requisite amount of rose leaves, to Michael O'Donoghan who had only his loving heart, a thousand a year, and his hopes of getting on as a barrister. Being thus disillusioned he decided to leave Europe, but not before he told Helen Forbes the harm she had done him in killing his love and regard for her at one fell swoop. South Africa swallowed him up, and when next he was met it was as steward on a Boer farm, where Anna was the daughter of the house. Anna is described as the very antithesis of Helen, except that she was even more beautiful. She was simple, affectionate, womanly and yielding. But Michael's heart had apparently turned to adamant and there seemed no chance of his falling in love with the extraordinarily attractive Boer girl. A Boer dandy came along, however, and Anna's heart was won with entire ease by him, though he was as worthless as he was good-looking. The tragedy of Anna's frailty is the chief incident in the book. It is dwelt on with piteous reiteration. She is shown to be a complete child of nature too ready to obey that somewhat reckless mother's behests. Her great beauty must pall on the reader somewhat, it is referred to so continually. It probably was the exciting cause of her misfortunes and could not be overlooked. Michael acted as her champion and defender when he realised the situation, for she confided in him. Dreading the wrath of her father, a righteous old Boer, who read his Old Testament to some purpose, and rigorously followed its stern teachings in such a crisis as Anna brought into the family. Her step-mother is an unsympathetic woman who had always been jealous of the girl as monopolising her father's heart. Michael at last fell in love with Anna and heroically took upon himself the blame for her fall. They were married and he proved to be a most chivalrous and devoted husband. But her contemptible lover, reported by Michael to be dead was met with again. He had been married all the time to a rich old woman, but he got his deserts at the hands of Michael for the part he played in regard to Anna. The story is not a pleasant one, though there is much skill displayed in describing the Boer interior and the curious family group of Matthew Kerrins' family Tante Sarah and Anna.

THE WHITE HAND by Carl Joubert (George Bell and Sons) This is a Russian story illustrating the thraldom and discontent of the people and the stupendous efforts by which one man strove to better their condition. The situation is one that singularly enough other novelists have made familiar to us. The moving spirit is a young Prince, illegitimate son of the Tsar Alexander II, the deathbed of whose mother Princess Amelia, forms the opening scene of the story. When Vladimir Grodeyev is twenty, he learns who he is, in a letter from his mother and is given charge of his ample fortune at the same time. His first impulse is to fling the wealth away so bitterly does he feel the stain on his birth, but he had already imbibed a longing to do good to the people of Russia, and restrained himself, keeping his riches to be applied to their benefit, and vowing to avenge his mother's wrong. He had been brought up on the lines desired by her in her last hours and had from time to time visited the Court on the initiative of the Tzar and there he had learned the corruption of the Government. From the moment he discovered the secret of his birth, he determined to espouse the cause of the oppressed Russian people, against autocracy and the House of Romanov. With this view he set to work with all the skill and secrecy of which Russians seem past masters, according to the novelists who choose this theme for their stories. Vladimir apparently pursued his studies for the profession of medicine, but he was really carrying out his resolve to help the people to an amelioration of their lot. The most mysterious proceedings occurred in different parts of the Empire, always aimed at the relief of prisoners or at the extinction of oppression. The moving spirit of these attacks could not be located, but suspicion gradually attached itself to Prince Vladimir, and he decided to quit Russia and go abroad leaving no clue to his whereabouts, but resolved to make friends in foreign lands for the cause of the people he loved so well. The crusade embarked in by Vladimir, who was really the "White Hand," the difficulties and dangers through which he has to pass are well described in the second part of this interesting story. Whether he succeeds or not in his endeavour is a secondary consideration to the reader the spirit of the tale is so well sustained.

THE BISHOP'S APRON by W. S. Maugham (George Bell and Sons) is a sprightly, clever story in which we have a Canon who believed in himself so thoroughly that he looked for a bishopric. But his brother, Lord Sprate, second of the title, who took neither himself, his family, or life seriously is a more amusing character. Sundry young people, the arrangement of whose love affair gives their elders quite enough to do, add to the gaiety of the tale. The Canon is excellent when he strives to straighten out the engagement puzzle in which his daughter in her Quixotic enthusiasm for the higher life has landed herself. That he succeeds in inducing her to place her happiness on a lower mental, but higher social level is due to an exercise of tact for which he hardly got sufficient credit from his relations. He was not quite so skilful in directing his son's affections, but adapted himself to circumstances with admirable results and had his reward, both ecclesiastical and domestic there is plenty of humour in the telling of the incidents and developments that end by the Canon donning the Bishop's apron.

Holland will celebrate on July 15th the tercentenary of the birth of her greatest artist Rembrandt. Leyden where he was born and Amsterdam where he long resided will be centres of public rejoicings and appropriate festivities. The artistic world generally will join in the recognition of the claims of this great Dutch painter to a place in the memory of all who can appreciate his glorious works. A handsome Rembrandt memorial consisting of a life of the artist from the pen of M. Emil Michel with a collection of reproductions of many of his masterpieces will be brought out in ten parts by Mr. Heinemann. These parts will issue fortnightly at half-a-crown each. The first one is already published, and promises well for the whole. M. Michel the author of the best biography of the painter, contributes several pages of an appreciation of Rembrandt as a man and an artist and enters upon a short commentary and biographical sketch which will be continued through the nine other parts of the serial issue. There are four finely executed photogravures with this first number, of "The Syndics" from the Amsterdam collection, a portrait of Rembrandt by himself from the National Gallery, Christ as a Gardener from Buckingham Palace, and the Portrait of a Lady from the Vienna Liechtenstein collection. Besides these three drawings are excellently reproduced, the "Woman at the Window", a pen-wash study of "Tobias and his Family" and the red chalk "Old Man" from the Louvre collection. The book is thoroughly well done with much art, and is certain to be appreciated by the public.

THE HATANEE, by Arthur Eggar, (John Murry) This is a characteristic and cleverly told tale of Burman superstition, of the Thing that haunts the village, leaving half-human, half-tiger pug-marks, and that thirsts for human blood. Here the circumstantial evidence is sufficient in the minds of the simple village folk to prove the presence of the dreaded Hatanee, Jackson a practical-minded Englishman, armed with his love of sport and his trusty rifle lay in wait for the mystery and though he solved it he suffered nearly as much as if the weird shape had been strong with supernatural force. Arthur Eggar is inspired with the spirit of the Burman people, understands them and their country so well that he imparts to his story all the poetry that haunts the Burmese woods and jungles. The romance of Pwa Cho and Bo Saw is worked out with all the local colour and circumstance that can throw it into relief on the dark background of national superstition. The girl's flight with Bo Saw and her gentle touching confidence in him are well indicated. Her effort to keep him in the orthodox path, though vain is simple and beautiful. The scene at night in the jungle when Bo Saw, driven by the keen trouble of Pwa Cho's hunger and his own, to take to dark deeds unworthy of the true Buddhist in the dismal forest is powerfully described, as is the fanatical attack of the village people on Bo Saw's place of refuge when they think it harbours the dreaded Hatanee. That is a fearsome experience, and one that the writer must have thoroughly studied on the spot. We hope Mr. Arthur Eggar will give us more Burman stories.

HIS BEAUTIFUL CLIENT by George Griffith (George Bell and Sons) has one of those involved plots in which law and lawyers, company promoters and swindlers, honest men and beautiful women are all irretrievably mixed up and a good many of them come to grief. In this story the hero, a splendid young man, a successful barrister, who has climbed well up the legal ladder in spite of the fact that he never took a brief in a case of which he doubted the justice, and takes the defence of an exquisitely beautiful but equally wicked woman, convinced that she was in the right. The climax is not long in coming about and in the most dramatic manner, just after Kenneth Markham had won the unjust cause of the woman he loved. "His Beautiful Client" is the sort of book to pass the time on the deck of a steamer or on a night railway journey.

THE remark of a barrister in the Bloomsbury County Court that a defendant had not moved up carried the judge to exclaim, Pray do not use such [illegible] [illegible]

THE NATAL RISING

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

Lord Selborne on the Native Question.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Reinforcements have reached Greytown and a column starts on Saturday, commanded by Colonel Leuchars. Infantry are being largely employed owing to the dense bush.

The body of the Police Sergeant reported as missing has been recovered.

Lord Selborne has opened the new railway between Klerksdorp and Fourteen Streams. In a speech made on the occasion he referred to Natal and emphasized that the people of Great Britain had no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of South Africa, but the native question was not a domestic one and Great Britain had a joint responsibility with the Colonies therein.

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE BULOW.

Speedy Recovery.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Prince Bulow subsequently recovered. He merely had a severe fainting fit and there are no signs of paralysis. He is suffering from influenza and overwork in connection with the Algeciras Conference. The Prince attended the Reichstag in defiance of the doctor's order.

The Emperor on hearing the news at once hastened to the Reichstag and had a long conversation with Princess Bulow. The Empress followed shortly after.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Prince Bulow is progressing favourably, but is likely to be incapable of business for several weeks.

Prince Bulow in his speech in the Reichstag yesterday, disclaimed any wish for war on the part of Germany for the sake of Morocco and justified German policy on the ground that it wished to show that Germany cannot be treated as a negligible quantity.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Departure from Egypt.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have sailed for Corfu. The Khedive, Lord and Lady Cromer and Sir Francis and Lady Wingate bade farewell to their Royal Highnesses at Cairo.

THE RAGGING CASE.

An Unpleasant Incident Closes.

Surgeon-Major Whiston testified to Lieutenant Kennedy being in a dirty condition and suffering from itch.

Three orderlies and two Army doctors testified to his cleanliness.

Colonel Cuthbert said he accepted all responsibility and the enquiry has now closed.

THE VESUVIUS ERUPTION.

Panic Reigning.

The eruption of Vesuvius is causing much alarm. The inhabitants of the nearest villages are fleeing. Naples is strewn with cinders.

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

Gift from the King and Queen.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The King and Queen have given two hundred pounds to the widows and orphans of the Courrieres disaster.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT AN HOTEL.

Heavy Casualties at a Social Gathering.

A new Hotel in the Black Forest collapsed during a house-warming party.

Forty-two dead have been removed from the ruins and 71 injured.

GENERAL BOOTH GOES TO JAPAN.

General Booth being interviewed said he starts on a visit to Japan in October next.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Their Majesties the King and Queen are still stormbound at Marseilles.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The Russian elections appear to be going distinctly in favour of the Liberal Parties, but the results are so far indefinite.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Bombay Mails, of 24th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, on the 5th instant.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

MORTALITY INCREASING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

During the week ending March 31st, there were 13,996 plague seizures and 11,823 deaths throughout India. The deaths in the different large provinces were, Bombay 1,961, Madras 31, the United Provinces 5,080, Burma 516, the Central Provinces 713, and Central India 71. The figures for Bengal and Rajputana have not been received.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A BANKRUPT.

CHARGE AGAINST A DESCENDANT OF TIPPU SULTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Bodilly ordered the prosecution of Syed Hoosein Ali Baber Jung, described as a descendant of Tippu Sultan, on a charge of wilful perjury. The man is an insolvent and had been evading arrest. Yesterday morning, the Sheriff's officer had gone to a house in Lower Circular Road to arrest Baber Jung who ran away and swore before Mr. Justice Bodilly that, at the time, he was in a different place. This, however, [illegible]

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL UNVEILING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 6.

The special containing his Excellency and Staff arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

Among others who received his Excellency at the station were the Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee, Lieutenant-General Henry, Major Douglas and Messrs. Humphreys, Ashlest Jewell, Plowdon, Kirkpatrick, Burke and the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Rai Bahadur Lala Sri Kishen Das, Lala Sheo Pershad, Lala Sultan Singh, Nawab Ahmed Said Khan, Hakim Ahmed Said Khan, and Rai Bahadur Hardhan Singh. After the inspection of the guard-of-honour provided by the Royal Irish Rifles, His Excellency walked down the platform to where the Members of the Municipality were awaiting to present him with an address of welcome.

Mr Humphreys, President of the Municipal Committee read the following address :—

"May it please your Excellency. We the President Vice-Presidents and Members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi on our own behalf and on behalf of all classes and creeds who go to make up the population of this large and ancient city, beg to express our feelings of pleasure at the honour which has been conferred on us in being permitted to welcome your Excellency, the representative of our King-Emperor for whom we entertain the feelings of the most profound loyalty and devotion, on this your first visit to our city, and we venture to hope that this short visit will be but the precursor of many more during your term of Viceroyalty. The City of Delhi has many claims on your Excellency's favour as the ancient imperial capital of India, as the site of the imperial assemblages of 1877 and 1903, on account of its many buildings of historical and archæological interest, as the principal centre of trade in Northern India and as the most important railway centre in the country. In the matter of archæological restoration much has been done in recent years. The decorations of the old Royal Palace have been and are being restored. The famous tombs of the Emperor Humayun' of Isa Khan and of Safdarjang have been repaired and the ancient gardens which surrounded them are being recreated. But much still remains to be done, and we venture to express the hope that under your Excellency's guidance the same fostering care as has been manifested for them in the past may be continued to these remains of former magnificence.

"As a trade centre Delhi continues to maintain its proud pre-eminence and we recognize and are profoundly grateful for the forward policy of railway development which has made it the focus of no less than seven important railway systems to which an eight will shortly be added when the new direct communication with Bombay, now under construction, is completed. Apart from the facilities of trade afforded by such excellent means of communication the influx of so many establishments of the railways that are more and more tending to make Delhi the important centre of their administrations is in itself a not unimportant factor among those which go to make up the prosperity of the place. Another factor which may also be mentioned in this connection is that the Municipality has so far been able to secure its revenue without imposing any tax on corn or piece-goods and this circumstance no doubt contributes largely to its importance as a trade centre for these commodities.

"For the Improvement of the City and its surroundings several schemes are under consideration. Among these may be mentioned a comprehensive scheme for electric tramways and lighting for which a license has already been granted to a Syndicate by Government. It is hoped also that at no distant date a scheme for extending the City on the west may be formulated and approved and that the drainage of the suburbs and the extension to them of the pipe water system may be undertaken. Your Excellency will be pleased to hear that so far this year the city has been practically free from plague and that the general health of the people has been good. The failure of the winter rains was beginning to cause grave anxiety and distress was commencing to make itself felt in the city, but fortunately the excellent rain which fell in February came just in time to revive the exhausted crops and by it, and the favour of your Excellency's visit, all anxiety is now at an end, and the hopes of a fair harvest are practically assured.

"In conclusion we would beg of your Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor, the expression of our constant loyalty and duty and to accept for yourself and Lady Minto our heartiest welcome and good wishes."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy made the following reply :—

"Gentleman, —I beg to thank you for the welcome you have extended to me on behalf of the population of Delhi on the occasion of my first visit to this ancient city as the representative of our King-Emperor. Many years ago I visited Delhi and it is a great pleasure to me to return here again to renew my acquaintance with the many archæological treasures of the Imperial capital of India. Much has, I know, been done to preserve your ancient buildings and their surroundings, and I can assure you it will always be my earnest endeavour to assist you in the care you are devoting to the unrivalled relics of the ancient history of your city.

"I congratulate you on your commercial prosperity. As a railway centre, Delhi is possessed of advantages which its Municipality has fully appreciated. Whilst every praise is due to the foresight which has rendered possible the relaxation of taxation in the direction you mention and which, as I have no doubt has done much to increase the volume of the city's trade, the further improvements which you have in contemplation for Delhi and its surroundings and the possible extension of the city itself, all point to a well assured future prosperity. It is a great pleasure to me to hear from you that though partial failure of the rains caused some anxiety, you people have suffered, from no severe want, whilst the fact that your city is free from plague bears a high testimony to the efficiency of the sanitation in which you as a Municipality are so deeply interested. I hope I may have subsequent opportunities of visiting you during my term of office and I beg to thank you again sincerely for your kindly words of greeting to Lady Minto and myself."

His Excellency then drove to the Circuit House escorted by the 18th Tiwana Lancers.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

The following address was read to the Viceroy in requesting his Excellency to unveil the Nicholson memorial :—

"May it please your Excellency. Some three years ago, it was represented to your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Curzon, that no statue had ever been erected to the memory of General John Nicholson and a suggestion was made that funds should be collected with a view to the erection of such a memorial. In this garden Lord Curzon was graciously pleased to approve of the scheme and with the co-operation of Lord Roberts and of the late Sir Henry Norman measures were set in motion for the collection of subscriptions. The appeal met with so generous a response that eventually a sum of Rs. 47,000 was obtained, and the commission for the work given to Mr. Thomas Brock. There exists no authentic portrait of General Nicholson as he was in 1857, and the only reliable likeness of him at that period is to be found in a marble bust executed not long after his death by the late Mr. Foley. It is noteworthy that Mr. Brock was Mr. Foley's assistant while this bust was in progress, and it has now been adopted by the sculptor as his model for the head. We were able to procure the coat which General Nicholson wore and the sword which he carried on the day the 14th September on which he was mortally wounded. While the statue was under construction Lord Roberts, Sir Henry Norman and Sir Seymour Blane were good enough to visit the studio and to assist Mr. Brock with their valuable advice. We have reason therefore to believe that despite the long period which has elapsed since the death of General Nicholson this statue bears an accurate resemblance to him.

"With regard to the site selected Lord Roberts wrote as follows :—"I need not say that I would welcome anything done to honour the memory of the grandest man under whom I have ever served. I like the site proposed in the Nicholson garden provided it will not be too much shut in with trees. It was there I last saw Nicholson before he received his mortal wound. I was standing on the wall close by the battery in which I served in the Ludlow Castle grounds watching Nicholson waiting at the head of his little column for the sound of the bugle to announce that the Kashmir gate had been blown in. It is this moment which the sculptor has chosen in his representation of the distinguished soldier civilian who is shown turning towards the gate about to lead the final assault." It will be remembered that later on in the day Lord Roberts found him lying mortally wounded outside the Kashmir gate. He died on the 23rd September 1857, and was laid to rest in the cemetery close, by. We feel that there could be no more suitable spot for this tribute to the memory of John Nicholson. In the name of the subscribers, we now ask your Excellency to be pleased to unveil the statue."

THE BALLYGUNGE PUMPING STATION.

THE OPENING CEREMONY PERFORMED.

SIR ANDREW ON 'LESS TALK AND MORE BUSINESS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

At the opening ceremony of the Ballygunge Pumping Station, this morning, H. H. Sir Andrew Fraser expressed sympathy with the work on the Calcutta Corporation and impressed upon the Commissioners, the necessity of attending more to business and less to talk and emphasizing the importance of short speeches by stating at the close of his remarks that the whole proceedings that morning, including the delivery of Mr. Allen's Address, had occupied just thirteen minutes.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

A NEW SUBURB FOR DOCK LABOURERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

A large tract of land to the west of Kidderpore Docks has recently been acquired by the Port Commissioners who are carrying out an extensive scheme of improvement there. The land is at present low lying and unhealthy in the extreme. The Port Commissioners are filling up the dirty foetid tanks and raising the level all round, and intend to erect thereupon a number of lines of buildings for the accommodation of coolies employed in dock labour. The scheme will cost them several lakhs of rupees and when completed, will transform a very unhealthy locality into one in which coolies will have all the advantages of a civilised town.

A CALCUTTA DRAINAGE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

APPRECIATION OF ABLE SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Mr. J. Ball Hill, Executive Engineer, Suburban Drainage Works, Calcutta Corporation, who has been in charge of Drainage Works since December 1899, has had his term of engagement extended for three years by the General Committee who have marked their appreciation of his services by increasing his salary by Rs. 100 per month.

CORPORATION OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Jogendra Chunder Bose, late Deputy License Officer of the Calcutta Municipality, is being prosecuted by the Calcutta Police Court for criminal misappropriation of funds realized by him on behalf of the Corporation. The case is proceeding.

A DROWNING FATALITY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

A fatality occurred to-day in the Mulla river near Kirkee where a young couple were drowned. It appears that a woman named Ramabai came yesterday from Bombay to see her father who is a pensioner in the Sappers, and now seriously ill. After seeing her father she went to the river to wash her clothes. She accidentally slipped and fell into the river. Her husband who after a short while had come to call her, as both had arranged to leave for Bombay by the afternoon train, seeing his wife drowning, instantly plunged into the river. As the unfortunate man did not know how to swim he and his wife were both drowned. The bodies were recovered after an hour.

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the appointment of General A.R. Martin, as Adjutant-General in India in succession to General Sir B. Duff, Chief of the Staff.

It is understood that the sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the creation of the post of an Additional Finance Secretary. It is presumed that Mr. Meyer, at present Secretary to the Finance Department, will now be gazetted as Finance Secretary in the Army Department.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct the Council to assemble at Simla.

Mr. G. B. H. Fell, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate Under Secretary, Home Department.

The services of Babu Chittaranjan Mukhary Sub-Deputy Collector, are lent to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mr. H. W. Orange, C. I.E., Director General of Education, was granted Medical leave from the 13th November to the 11th of February.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. B Watkis is appointed Adjutant-General, vice General Greenfield.

Colonel Bond, C. B., is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

FAMINE PROSPECTS IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India during the past week :—

Slight to moderate rain during week, in parts Sind, causing some damage to wheat and other crops. Standing crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Water-supply in irrigation canals, tanks and wells running short in affected districts. Lands being prepared for kharif sowing throughout Presidency. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Cutch and Kolhapur. Government grants and takavi advances being utilised for improvement of water-supply. Cattle in affected districts losing condition. Grass imported by Government agency generally finds ready sale. Price of local fodder two to three times over normal Sufficient cattle for agricultural purposes kept and surplus sold off at prices below normal. Grain in markets sufficient and imports active. Prices of staple food-grains in Deccan 40 to 150 per cent, in Karnatak, 65 to 110 per cent., in Gujarat 15 to 95 per cent., and in Konkan 20 to 30 per cent. above normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 24th ultimo, Poona 46, Sholapur 93, Bijapur 388, Belgaum 254, Dharwar 66, Phaltan 121, Miraj (Junior) 134, total 1,211. Distress not yet acute. Condition of labourers good and work in fields, on Local Board and Government irrigation and private works organised by help of takavi grants affords considerable employment. People on relief works in fair to good condition and relief measures adequate. Emigrants continue to return and number on relief increasing. No aimless wandering observed. Condition of people in general good. Relief works in progress in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts, and Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States. Numbers on relief—British Districts—Deccan: Works 8,513, gratuitous 18,662; total 27,175; Karnatak; Works [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 23.

THE LIBERALS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

ONE would have thought that the Liberals had sufficient troubles on their hands with regard to South Africa without increasing the difficulty by the introduction of such a motion as that proposed by Mr. Byles on Wednesday. But Mr. Byles, I am afraid, is one of those Liberals who do not answer very promptly to the party whip except by showing their teeth. He is a very conscientious man, but wanting in the give and take, especially give, that are necessary if a political party is to hold together. There is a certain class of politicians who think it necessary to enforce their views on every occasion and feel aggrieved if reminded that there is a season for everything. We had an illustration last week when that new convert to Liberalism, Major Seely, arrogantly and conceitedly insisted upon dividing the House against his party on a motion to reduce the Army by ten thousand men, irrespective of the injury he might do and in spite of the remonstrances of his leader. It was only natural that Mr. John Fuller, one of the Liberal whips, when he went down to Wiltshire on Saturday to address his constituents should utter a strong protest against the action of Major Seely and the handful of members who supported him on the occasion. It is not altogether easy to follow Mr. Fuller when he says that Major Seely "owes his political existence to the Liberal party," but that the Major laid himself open to the charge of disloyalty is plain. And one can understand the indignation of Mr. Fuller, for, as he said, Major Seely's obstinacy made it appear that all those who voted in support of the Government were not in favour of a reduction in the Army Estimates which, from what we know of the views of the rank and file of the Ministerialists, is absurd. Mr. Henry J. Wilson whom you know in India in connection with the Anti-Opium agitation has come forward to express his great regret that Mr. Fuller should have made an attack on Major Seely and those who voted with him the other night "in accordance with what they deemed their duty". Mr. Wilson was not one of the Minority, but his Nonconformist conscience compels him to say that though he voted with the Government he did so with the greatest hesitation. "The unity of the party," he further declares, will not be promoted by attacks of this kind on any of the most earnest Radicals in this House. The "most earnest Radicals"! Slightly pharisaical is it not? Mr. Byles's action was not on all fours with that of Major Seely, for although he may not have intended it Mr. Churchill just after Viscount Milner's speech in the House of Lords seemed to invite a vote of censure on the ex-High Commissioner. The Under Secretary said in effect that after the things Lord Milner had uttered in the oration alluded to he could not expect any help from the Government if he were attacked. Whether or not in the first instance the Government looked approvingly on Mr. Byles's motion they eventually recognised that it ought not to be passed. Mr. Byles's motion read as follows :—"That this House expresses its disapproval of the conduct of Lord Milner, as High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of the Transvaal, in authorising the flogging of Chinese labourers in breach of the law, in violation of treaty obligations, and without the knowledge or sanction of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies" Captain Kincaid-Smith, one of the group of Liberals who are not in agreement with the bulk of their party on South African policy, put down an amendment declaring that "in the opinion of this House any attack on the policy and conduct of Lord Milner in South Africa is ill-advised at the present juncture, and is calculated to revive and accentuate racial animosity." An amendment referring to Lord Milner in laudatory terms also stood in the name of Sir Howard Vincent, and another of which Sir Gilbert Parker had given notice regretted that the inestimable services rendered to the Empire by Lord Milner, as High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony and the Transvaal respectively, should be depreciated by any section of this House." The question came on at an evening sitting. Earlier in the day there had been an exciting duel between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill on the former's demand that a Royal Commission should be sent to South Africa to find out the exact truth about the Coolie Question. There were only three hours for the discussion of what amounted almost to an impeachment and it was obvious that in the circumstances the affair could not be really serious. Mr. Byles whose mild-looking appearence is in contrast to the truculence of his opinions was seconded by a man whose sincerity no one disputes, Mr. Mackarness son of the prelate of that name who 20 years ago presided over the Diocese of Oxford and was a good type of the muscular Christian. After a slashing speech by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill on behalf of the Government submitted his amendment. "That this House, while recording its condemnation of the flogging of Chinese coolies in breach of the law, desires, in the interest of peace and conciliation in South Africa, to refrain from passing censure upon individuals." He was followed by Mr. Balfour who sat down shortly before midnight when the debate must be automatically called. A Liberal in the person of Mr. Rufus Isaac then got up evidently with the intention of talking out the matter which perhaps would have been the best thing in the circumstances. First a Conservative member and the Mr. Byles tried to prevent this by moving the closure but the Speaker took no notice of their interposition. He however a moment or two later accepted such a motion from Mr. Chamberlain and this was agreed to without a division. The division then took place on the Government amendment with the result you know. Nine Liberals six Liberals and five Labourites voted with the minority out one of the former (Mr. Atherley Jones) and one of the later (Mr. J. Johnson) did so by mistake. The bulk of the Labour Members including Mr. Keir Hardie walked out not it seems from love of Lord Milner but because they thought the Government should have taken a stronger line against the ex-High Commissioner. Mr. Churchill's admission that Lord Milner is now in retirement without pension or gratuity tended to create sympathy with a man who after all confessed his mistake about the flogging and publicly expressed his regret. The fact that 114 Liberals and Labourites and 30 Nationalists were absent from the division is not without significance in connection with the letter of Mr. Villiers M.P. in this morning's "Times" Mr. Villiers voted with his party on Wednesday night but does not think they were wise to have taken "official cognizance" of Mr. Byles's motion. "I am sure" he adds "that the country feels that there have been quite enough jumping on the vanquished foe in this Parliament, and it is getting rather sick of reading long speeches of reproaches, recriminations, and self-glorification, and wonders when it will see the time of the House devoted to useful legislation." Some people say that the new House has been sowing its wild oats and that after Easter when the too much delayed legislative measures will give members something more serious to think about than abstract resolutions everything will be all right. One important measure the merchant measure, the Merchant Shipping Bill, has been actually introduced and the "piece de resistance" of the Session the Education Bill, is expected to see the light before Easter. Mr. Lloyd-George is congratulated on all hands on his Merchant Shipping Bill though he has to bear with as good a grace as possible a good many taunts from his opponents for having, as they contend thrown over some of the most sacred of the principles of Cobden. People in India will be glad to read Mr. Lloyd-George's remarks on lascars. It is not so very many years since Mr. John Burns was denouncing the P. and O. Company for employing lascar crews so it is not surprising that Mr. Havelock Wilson should disclaim the notion that he did not want to oust them from British ships nor that the remark of the President of the Board of Trade that the mercantile marine cannot do without lascars was received with a cry of "Nonsense" from the Labourite quarter of the House.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

As you will have heard by telegram, Lord Sandhurst is one of the Committee which goes out to South Africa to inquire into and report upon the various proposals in connection with the proposed new Constitution for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. We now see why somewhat to the surprise of many people Lord Sandhurst was not given a Ministerial post when the Government was formed. Although Sir West Ridgeway cannot be considered a Liberal except in regard to Fiscal matters and Ireland he has made himself useful to the Liberal party and services such as he has rendered are usually rewarded when performed by one in his position. His appointment as Chairman of the Committee may be accepted as an indication that he will be provided for when the opportunity occurs. Personally, I imagine, that if Lord Selborne would oblige the Liberals by resigning or giving them a pretext for his recall a likely succession in the office of High Commissioner would be Sir J. West Ridgeway who besides his claims on the Liberals is as I happen to know persona grata with some at least of the big wigs at the Colonial Office. Of the other two members of the Committee Sir Francis Hopwood is one of those great silent forces in Whitehall who have more real power than half the members of the House of Commons and he has the reputation of being a very able Civil Servant. The fourth member Colonel Johnston has, it seems, been Director-General of the Ordnance Survey but he is quite unknown to the general public and most of us never heard of him before. The "Times" expresses surprise that the political complexion of its two non-official members should be "so distinctly Liberal." But as I have pointed out, Sir West-Ridgeway is not really a Liberal at all and I should like to hear what the earnest Radicals think of Lord Sandhurst's Liberalism. On the whole, the composition of the Committee is not such as to excite either enthusiasm or hostility.

LORD DUDLEY AND SIR E. CARSON.

Amongst the more interesting political events of the week is a rather frequent correspondence between the ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the late Solicitor-General which arose out of a remark of the latter in the debate on the King's speech. Mr. Sloan observed that Lord Dudley had tried to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas whereupon Sir E. Carson said :—"Lord Dudley made statements both ways, that he would and that he would not." Lord Dudley called upon Sir E. Carson to quote the statements referred to. Sir E. Carson replied :—"I had in my mind the fact that, when the late Government strongly disapproved of your conduct in supporting and assisting Sir A. MacDonnell's Home Rule scheme, you had satisfied them by assurance that it was no longer your intention to act in a manner at variance with your position as a Unionist Lord Lieutenant. Lord Dudley in a second letter refusing to accept the above as a sufficient answer says he should be very glad to make public the correspondence that passed between himself and Mr. Balfour at the time of the Devolution incident; as he could not do this without the latter permission, he contented myself with stating :—(1) That, though I fully explained to the late Prime Minister the nature of my connexion with what you describe as Sir A. MacDonnel's Home Rule scheme, he never conveyed to me any intimation that he or the Government disapproved strongly or otherwise of my conduct, though, of course, I can well believe that you and a few other Ministers disapproved not only of the Devolution proposals, but also of any attempt at governing Ireland in sympathy with Irish ideas. (2) That I was never asked for and never gave any assurances that it was no longer my intention to act in a manner at variance with my position as a Unionist Lord Lieutenant. It was not my opinion then nor is it now that I ever so acted; and I do not consider that my knowledge of the Devolution proposals' still less my conviction that Ireland should be governed according to Irish ideas is inconsistent with the position which I occupied. Sir E. Carson in his next epistle makes the following rather irrational statement :—"You once told me that you thought Ireland ought to be governed through the medium of the Catholic priesthood in order that it might become a happy, contented Catholic country. If that is what you mean by governing Ireland according to Irish ideas, I profoundly and emphatically protest against such a policy being propounded under a Unionist Government" Lord Dudley denies that he ever made such an astounding assertion, adding "that you should have formed an impression of that kind from any conversation with me confirms my belief that the violence of your opinions on Irish political questions makes it quite impossible for you to estimate justly the standpoint of any one whose views on such question may be more moderate and tolerant than your own. It is not, hower, by violence and intolerance that the cause of Union is best served, and my experience in Ireland has shown me very clearly that the present system of government constantly receives from its most clamorous advocates blows as heavy and as effective as any that could be dealt to it by its avowed enemies." Sir E. Carson adheres to his statements and says:—"I am not going to discuss with you the violence of my opinions, as your view of them troubles me but little. I should only like to say that they are not likely to be mitigated by treachery." The Nationalist are in ecstasies over this edifying quarrel and are calling loudly for the correspondence that passed between Lord Dudley and the ex-Premier.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preaching at St Edmund's, Lombard street, the other day, asked had they never heard it said, either truly or untruly, that religious people were not always the most straightforward to deal with? Professions, and honest professions of piety had not always proved incompatible with what a plain man called "sharp practice." That "either truly or untruly" is good. The Primate must know that the charge he refers to is very common and that within the experience of all of us it is quite true.

Simultaneously with the interment of Lady Sandhurst at Great Brington near Althorp there was a memorial service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace at which his Majesty was represented by one of the Household. The large congregation included Lady Lansdowne, Lord Curzon of Kedleston and many other people well known in Society. Of Bombayites who paid a last tribute of respect to the departed wife of the ex-Governor were Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Sir Andrew Wingate, Mr. Herbert Birdwood and Dr. John Pollen. An evening paper made a curious slip when it spoke of the deceased lady as having been in its early days a member of the London County Council until some opponents of Women's Rights got the Courts to declare that the presence of members of her sex in the London Parliament was against the law. The Lady Sandhurst who was thus ousted from the Council was of course the present peer's mother, who was a person of great force of character and a very active politician during her life time. But I do not remember that after she returned to England she ever took much interest in India, though she owed her peerage to that country.

The question is sometimes asked "Can a peer of the realm be a good Liberal?" The first Lady Sandhurst showed that a peeress can be such. Those who know him personally say that Earl Carrington is as sound a Radical as any of them. It may be so; but I do not know. A propos when the Northbrook Society was a club and had a house of its own in Whitehall Gardens those who helped its founder to own the place thought that its fortunes would be improved if a certain gentleman could be induced to accept the position of a sort of General Manager. When the name of this gentleman was mentioned to Lord Northbrook he demurred and said "Oh, he is a Radical." As it happened the gentleman though a Liberal was not one of an advanced character and had been confused by Lord Northbrook with another person of more pronounced views. The matter came to nothing as the gentleman whose name had been brought forward without his permission refused from the first to entertain the proposal. But the story is instructive. Here was a man of very ordinary abilities who from the position of a mere Under Secretary was selected by a Liberal Prime Minister to be Viceroy of India and subsequently by favour of the same Liberal Statesman occupied a Cabinet post. He also owed his Earldom indirectly to the Liberals. And yet he objected to a man suggested for a public position outside politics because he was or was supposed to be a Radical. I often think of this when I hear propounded the question—"Can a peer be a Liberal in the democratic sense?"

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY in the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and a common jury, the trial of Pardhan Ukarda, an elderly man was continued on charges of abetment of theft of property, valued at close upon Rs. 17,000, stolen from the house of Morarji Monji, in Nagdevi Street, on 20th January 1905, and of receiving stolen property. Mr. G. K Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Gadgil, in summing-up the evidence for the prosecution, drew the jury's attention to the fact, that as the accused was undefended, he thought it his duty to inform them that they should be cautious in attaching any weight to the evidence of Ladak, who was accused's accomplice in the offence, and whose evidence, therefore, was not worthy of credence under the law, unless it was corroborated in material particulars by the evidence of independent witnesses. Counsel proceeded to point out the corroborations from the testimony of independent witnesses.

In giving charge of the case to the jury, the learned Judge laid stress on the same point, and remarked that counsel for the prosecution had very fairly and properly drawn their attention to it.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on both counts. In passing sentence, his Lordship said that accused appeared to be the ringleader of a gang, and a dangerous character. He was sentenced to five years, rigorous imprisonment on the first count, and to two years on the second.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" Class Handicap Race sailed at time in hand.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at
Melody	5 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 45 p m
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston	3 40 p m

Course No 23 :—From Committee vessel round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island, leaving it to Starboard, round B W H S Buoy N E of Elephanta, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Hog Island. Length of course 16·6 miles—Time limit 7-15 p m.

N.B.—Finishing line between mark boat with Flag N and the lower mark post on Hog Island.

"B" Class Handicap Race sailed at time in hand.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at
Pixie	Scr	Mr H R Greaves....	3 30 p m
Trixie	Scr	Mr R G Monteath	3 30 p m
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland	3 30 p m
Mannikin	4 0	Officers R A	3 26 p m

Course No 23 :—From Committee vessel round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island, leaving it to Starboard, round B W H Buoy, N N E and Elephanta, leaving it to Starboard, and finishing at Hog Island. Length of course 13·8 miles—Time limit -15 p. m.

N.B.—Finishing line between mark boat with Flag N and the lower mark post on Hog Island.

Tomtit Class and Small Boats Handicap Race sailed at 4 p m

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Lapwing	4 30	Capt Goode, & Capt R S J Gillispie R E
Midget	8 0	Officers R A
Coralie	0 0	Mr Donald Yates
Clutha	1 5	Mr J J Welsh

Course No 3—From Committee vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port, round the two Red Channel Buoys [illegible]

NOTES FROM PERIM.

THE PASSING OF THE "RENOWN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PERIM, MARCH 31.

So many people have seen Perim, and yet how few have the faintest idea of what a busy little place it is, that some 30 Europeans live there, and that the total population is roughly 1,000 souls. Perim has a Club, a Hotel, a Shop (which is a veritable Army and Navy Stores, you can get anything), a cricket ground, tennis courts, golf links, magnificent fishing, sailing, good roads and by no means a bad climate. Ships of all descriptions visit Perim, Men-of war, passenger boats, and the humble tramp, averaging well over one ship a day throughout the year, and they can get coal ice, water and repairs from the Perim Coal Company, and stores, and provisions from Messrs Phillimore and Company who run the Hotel and Shop. Directly a ship is signalled as coming into port, every body concerned is busy. Boats get ready, steam tugs start whistling in short blasts, and the whole operation the first time I saw it reminded me of a poultry yard, after a hen has laid an egg, the whistling of the steam tugs representing the cackling. If engaged in a cricket match the result of a ship coming into harbour is most disastrous, as the Perim side is at once reduced by one half, and if the side is fielding makes it difficult to continue the game. When the coaling is over the Arab coolies, a very well made set of men, march past the public buildings singing a chant of triumph, as if they enjoyed getting black and dirty. Sometimes the Island is alive with passengers of all sorts and conditions, of all nationalities and all colours, all glad to escape the coal dust, and all keen on seeing the sights of the Island and shopping

One of the favourite resorts is Lloyds Signal Station on account of the view, and for the sake of a sort walk as exercise. The genial Superintendent of Lloyds has lived on the island for 15 years, and now finds he is lonely and is going home shortly to bring out a wife of Scotch extraction to share his watches. Once we were visited on shore by a charming bevy of fair ladies who were on their way home after charming Indian audiences with their singing, and our worthy Health Officer who never misses a chance of making himself pleasant, especially to the fair sex, invited them all to the Club, we had a varied selection of songs ranging from the immortal "Sammy" to a song called "I wish he'd do the same to me," the moral and general tone of which was hardly up to Perim form, and was, I am glad to say, received but coldly. A considerable amount of claret and lemonade and vermouth having been consumed, a pleasant and novel evening for Perim was brought to a close, and these jolly 'gals' departed followed by the regrets of the male population of the island. Who can say we are dull after such stirring events. ?

Another excitement we get when ships pass with Royalty, Viceroys etc. on board, and the loyalty of Perim never fails. By day we dress up all flag staffs (some 6 in number) with every available flag we have, and send our good wishes by signal, by night we send our message with a lamp, and give a display of fire works Last night only (34-3-1906) the Prince and Princess of Wales passed in the H. M. S. Renown, and our gallant Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Company managed to convey our loyal feelings to the ship on a lamp which kept sticking. It says a great deal for his knowledge of the instrument, that he did not make any mistake, or mix up his feelings towards the lamp with the text of the message he was sending, the presence of one of the fair sex near him, who kindly read out the words to be signalled undoubtedly modified his wrath. The result thanks to his skill was good, as a most gracious reply was received from the H. M. S. Renown to our good wishes.

We had had previously the pleasure of welcoming Their Royal Highnesses at the Gates of the Indian Empire on their outward journey and the writer received a most flippant letter from a friend in India telling him he would soon be in competition with St. Peter. Taking it on the whole we are a happy and contended community, we are very isolated, and no doubt when we emerge from our isolation we may be carried away by the novelty of our new life, but once having resided in Perim, it can never be forgotten, and there will be at times a longing for its quiet and restfulness which if you like can be made absolutely the peace which literally passe understanding.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 23RD MARCH.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 23rd March. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong Capt
Amber Mr and Mrs
Andriff Mr
Bruce Lt
Brown Major and Mrs
Birdwood Mr
Bliss Mr and Mrs
Clements Mr
Compton Mr
Cramp Mr
Dack Mr S D
Griffith Mr G
Hammond Mr and Mrs
Hardy Mr A
Konader Mr
Mather Mr
Newland Lt
Roe Mr F
Slack Mr E P
Thomas Mr
Winter Mr R

FROM MARSEILLES

Bensley Capt and Mrs
Bewes Miss
Davies Mr J
Elmcart Capt
Gray Mr
Knight Mr
Lanie Mr
McLeod Mr
McAndrews Mrs
Neville Mr
Powell Mr
Raich Mr
Robb Mr
Reed Mr
Stevenson Mr
Thompson Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

Cochrane Mr
McPherson Mr

FROM MALTA—Kelly A Mr

FROM ADEN.

Graeme Lt Col and Mrs
Kubes Mr

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Commander Lewellen, to Marseilles and London :—

Alfred Sergt Major
Almojine Mr Ali Mahomed
Ames Mr and Mrs E H
Barnisa Mr C W
Bason Mr A
Bates Sir Percy
Beattie Mr D
Beer Mr
Bellhouse Miss
Bonnet Mr and Mrs F D
Bevan Mr Thos
Buikaji Mr Sakharam
Bourke Mr
Boyle Mr
Bradley Capt A G
Brown Mr J L
Bucknell Mr and Mrs H
Campbell Mr T
Chard Mr E J
Clubb Mr J E G
Clarke Mr C S
Coles Mr C
Copplestone Mr C E
Copplestone Mrs and child
Craven Mr E G
Dobie Mr J J
Dyer Mr E J R
Edgoll Major Mrs and child
Edwards Mrs
Fisher Mr C
Foster Mr R
Fraser Major and Mrs T and infant
Gardiner Mr and Mrs J C
Gordon Mr and Mrs
Gore Col St George
Gratrix Mrs
Greig J G
Hall Mr
Hamilton Mr and Mrs J
Harvey Mr C R
Harrison Mr W H
Heard Mr E S
Hebbert Mrs
Henderson Capt R R
Hirst Mr S
Howard Capt and Miss F
Hummel Mr
Immovalli Miss Josephine
Ingham Mr W T
John Sir Edwin
Johnston Mr Geo
Johnstone Mr Landale
Johnstone Mr C
Kee Mr Valentine
Kilkelly Major P P
Kukelly Mrs P P and infant
Kirkpatrick Major G
Knox Major A R
Lestikow Mr F B
Lynn Miss
MacGregor Miss H B and Sister
Mahon Brig-Genl B
Maden Mr J
Manning Mr and Mrs J A
Mansfield Mrs
Mathews Mr F D
Mead Mr P N
Meeeki Mr J T
Moncrieff Mr
Moorsom Col Manvers
Moorsom Mrs
Mumford Mr W
Owen Mr Tudor
Payne Mr H A
Peebles Miss
Pope Capt A
Powerd Miss
Ray Major M R E
Richardson Mr H G
Scott Mr and Mrs T
Sellon Mr and Mrs E M
Seymour Capt
Sheepshanks Mr P
Shore Major Offley
Simpson Mr H C
Soncin Mr and Mrs L
Staddert Mr T
Stanley The Hon O H
Stewart Mrs D naid
Stokes Mr H G
Sutherland Mr John
Sykes Col and Mrs
Tattersfield Mr G H
Underwood Mr E A
Vines Mr D F
Waterworth Mr H B
Wells Mr R P
Williamson Mr R M
White Mr R

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R H Castor I M S B
Mr A H Gayer B
Mr C J Hogg B
Mr A W Slater B
Mr D Ross B
Mr D L Richardson B
Mr C F Wilkin B
Mr W J O Gill B
Mr H Chrystie B
Mr M J O'Connell B
Mr R J Blakie M
Mr A Monk Bo
Col J G Smith S T C
Lieut-Col R T Crowther S. Punj
Maj W J Ryder 2-1 G R
Major A M Anderson 1 Prs
Major A C Johnson R E
Capt A N Davidson 67 Punj
Capt J R Geusan D30 3 Skinner's H
Capt F G Marsh 2 9 G R
Capt H W Davies S T C
Capt E B Barratt 105 Hazara Prs
Capt G L Cattell 73 Moplah R
Capt P H M Taylor 82 Lrs
Capt F W Iles 10 Jats
Capt H A Young R A
Lieut G D Pike, 9 G R
Lieut J S Bennett 107 Prs
Lieut A O Sutherland 22 Punj
Lieut H C Pulley 12 Prs
Lieut J Whitehead 1 Brahmans
Lieut P F Pope 1 Brahmans
Lieut F E Koebel 51 Sikhs
Lieut M McL Corbyn 51 Sikhs
Lieut C W Smyth 1 Brahmans
Lieut A P Hughes 1 G R
Lieut D B Ross 19 Punj
Lieut G F Underwood 15 Lrs
Lieut F W Heath 19 Lrs
Lieut W C E T Fox-Manle 92
Lieut A F Maclean 33 Punj
Lieut E J C Hordern R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R Parry B Cov 6 mo M C (aft r 3 mo 30 days' extraordinary leave)
Mr T K Johnston B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr C R Marriott B Cov 7 mo furl
Mr A W James B 1 mo M C
Capt F S Clarke 28 Punj 3 mo
Lieut C L Tireman 2-5 G R 6 mo
Lieut N M R Radcliffe-Smith 44 Merwara Inf 2 mo
Lieut F N Maclaren 1-9 G R 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major Sir F E Younghusband K C I E
Mr G H Fell B Cov
Mr A W Jessop B
[illegible]
Lieut E Le G Whiting R A
Lieut C L Whitak r 13 Inf
Lieut G W Read G O Rajputs
Lieut A J [illegible]
[illegible]

INDIA IN PA

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

IN the House of Commons, on [illegible] Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of [illegible] What is the total amount to date [illegible] Imperial Institute out of Indian Revenues [illegible] will state for what purposes it has been [illegible]

Mr. Ellis: The total [illegible] revenues to date for the Imperial Institute [illegible] £24,077. Of this sum £9,731 went for [illegible] of the Institute, £1,455 to [illegible] Indian products, and £12,893 for [illegible] maintenance charges of [illegible] the Indian section. A further £500 [illegible] has been spent by the Indian Government [illegible] for raw material collections [illegible] £3,330 has also been spent [illegible] collections, some of which have been [illegible] the Institute. A saving of £300 [illegible] been effected as the result of [illegible] the establishment of the Indian [illegible] Imperial Institute.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of [illegible] India. Whether a decision has been arrived at [illegible] subject of the financial arrangements [illegible] India Office and the Imperial Institute [illegible] will state the terms of [illegible] and whether he will grant [illegible] respondence between the India Office [illegible] ment of India, and the Imperial Institute [illegible] subject of the Indian contribution.

Mr. Morley: It has been decided to continue for another year the financial arrangements [illegible] for the quinquennial period ending March [illegible] and I am in correspondence with the Government of India as to the revision of these arrangements. Correspondence regarding the Indian [illegible] was presented to Parliament in 18[illegible] quent correspondence on the subject has been included in the annual reports on the Indian Section, which are also presented. [illegible] decision as to a revision of the present arrangements, I do not think it would be convenient to publish further papers.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIONS AND DIRECTORSHIPS.

Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether members of the Council of India are allowed, after appointment, to accept directorships in public companies; and whether subordinate officials at the India Office are allowed to do the same.

Mr. Ellis: Members of the Council of India stand upon a footing totally different from that of ordinary members of the Civil Service; they cannot be removed from office except upon an address from both Houses of Parliament; and no person has over them the control [illegible] question. As regards members of the establishment of the Secretary of State for India, they are subject in respect of the acceptance of directorships to the same rules and restrictions as the rest of the Civil Servants in this country; that is to say, they are not allowed to accept any such post if it would interfere with their attendance at any time between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

INDIA AND THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF TROOPS.

In the course of the debate on the Army Estimates the following conversation occurred :—

Mr. Rees objecting to the spirit of the [illegible] to the Secretary for War as holding the [illegible] the Liberal Party in his hands, said it was [illegible] of the right hon. gentleman's deliberation [illegible] ing with proposed reform and reduction [illegible] Army that they all rushed to repel the attack [illegible] parliamentary Mad Mullah with a certain [illegible] irregular following in the House. [illegible] He used the words "Mad Mullah" merely in a parliamentary sense. No description could be more suitable to the occasion, seeing that the hon. member had said he did not care where or how the reduction was effected in these bloated establishments provided it was made. If an hon. member of that House did not care how, or in what manner, a reduction of 10,000 troops was to be made, but that it must be made at once in order to redeem certain election pledges, he regarded the expression he used as an exceedingly moderate one.

Major Seely was sure the hon. member did not wish to misrepresent him. He must have got hold of a wrong report; for he specifically stated that his object was to suggest the propriety of the reduction in the following year. The whole debate revolved on that proposition.

Mr. Rees would be extremely sorrow to misrepresent the hon. gentleman, but he had quoted from the "Times," which he submitted fairly reported the substance of the speech he himself had heard. He accepted the hon. member's explanation, but retained his own impression of the speech he made and his own feeling as to the effect which must be produced in India and throughout the country by such proposals regardless of the ways and means or any consideration of the Indian frontier requirements.

Major Seely protested that he never dealt with India.

Mr. Rees said it was impossible to deal with the Army at home without affecting the Army in India. He regretted it if he had misrepresented the hon. gentleman, but a reduction of 10,000 men must necessarily affect the Army in India and every part of the empire. He urged that there should be no reduction of the battalions either at home or abroad, until the Secretary of State for War had had time to look into the question. Hasty and ill-considered resolutions made merely to redeem election, pledges might lead to disaster and the destruction of the trade of the British Empire. He asked the right hon. gentlemen to consider whether the Indian Exchequer could be relieved of the capitation grant, and he hoped that the question of the payment of troops on the Indian establishment employed out of India would be settled in a manner satisfactory to the Indian Exchequer. He believed the State had a valuable asset in our officers in India. They were exceedingly industrious, accomplished, hard-working men, of whom the country might well be proud. (Hear, hear.)

SALARY OF THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider the advisability of placing the salary of the Secretary of State for India on the estimates, so as to enable the House to challenge by a direct vote any action of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State of which it disapproves.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that this raised a large constitutional question, which would have to be considered in the near future, but as to which he could not give any pledge at present.

NUMBERS ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

On Tuesday, March 20, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the total numbers of persons on famine relief works or obtaining gratuitous relief, and the numbers of such persons in the districts of Ajmere, Merwara, Bijapore, Sholapore, and Belgaum, respectively whether any village water-storage works, as distinguished from large irrigation schemes have been constructed in those districts since the Irrigation Commission's Report was published; and whether the Agricultural Department has been able to promote to any appreciable extent the cultivation of drought-resisting the plants suitable for providing cattle with fodder.

Mr. Morley.—According to the latest returns, the number of persons on famine relief works or obtaining gratuitous relief in the five districts are respectively, as follows :—

	On works.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total
Ajmere....	22,071	1,323	23,394
Merwara ..	24,924	2,625	27,549
Bijapore ..	1,6[illegible]7	4,125	5,813
Sholapore ..	951	381	1,244
Belgaum ...	3,3[illegible]8	3,310	6,761
Total....	5[illegible],627	11,593	64,239

The total number of persons on works or gratuitously relieved in India, including Native States, on the same date was :—

	On works.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
British India	155,302	32,312	187,614
Native States	31,771	13,482	45,253
Total...	187,073	45,794	232,867

On the Commission's report being published, the preparation of programmes of village works was taken in hand in these and other districts by the revenue authorities, the more important schemes in the programmes being, referred for further examination to the Public Works Department. I am unable to say how many village works have actually been constructed. They are for the most part of limited public utility, and in ordinary times would not be executed from general revenues, but by private individuals, the village community, or the district board. In years of drought they form useful relief works, on which the State can find employment for the people. In the present season they are being so utilised. The agricultural departments in the several provinces are conducting experiments with a number of drought plants, but so far without marked success.

IMPORTATION OF INDIAN COOLIES INTO THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether His Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the importation of Indian coolies into the Transvaal on the terms of the British Guiana Ordinance.

Mr. Churchill: His Majesty's Government has not received any application from the Transvaal Government for the introduction of Indian coolies on the terms referred to by the hon. member, and it is impossible to state beforehand the manner in which such an application would be dealt with.

MOVING TROOPS FROM MADRAS TO DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnel asked the Secretary of State for War: If he will state the necessity of moving a Moplah Regiment last winter from the hot, moist climate of South Western Madras, where it was recruited to Dera Ghazi Khan, in [illegible] whether the country was covered with snow [illegible] what was the barrack accommodation [illegible] this regiment, and what number out of [illegible] of 820 men were in hospital a few weeks after [illegible]

Mr. Morley: The 78th Moplah Rifles [illegible] in relief to Dera Ghazi Khan in [illegible] am unable to answer the rest of the question [illegible] a reference to India.

LORD KITCHENER'S NORTH WEST FRONTIER SCHEME.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for War: If he will [illegible] the table of the House the [illegible] Kitchener for the defence of the North [illegible] of India, or such an outline of it as [illegible] House to judge whether the country [illegible] being efficiently incurred [illegible] guarantee that the soldiers of the [illegible] Brahmins, Rajpoots, Goorkhas, [illegible] will not be employed on work [illegible] which according to their conceptions [illegible] vile and derogatory to their [illegible]

Mr. Morley: The scheme [illegible] of the Government, and [illegible] annual survey of Indian [illegible] outline as the honourable [illegible] the public interest [illegible] is no intention whatever [illegible] Native Army on work [illegible] feeling.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

On Thursday, March 22, Sir [illegible] the Secretary of State for [illegible] is aware that the Committee [illegible] to advise His Majesty's [illegible] of Indian military [illegible] report that the [illegible] Lord Elgin, Sir H. [illegible] others, and whether [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to be referred to by them in their report, whether [illegible] Parliament, he will, in accordance with [illegible] present them to Parliament also; whether any opinions from the [illegible] of the Commander-in-Chief were laid before the Committee other than those which have already appeared in the Blue Book; and, if so, whether he will present them to Parliament.

Mr. Morley.—I am aware of the statement in the [illegible] but I have reason to believe that the answer [illegible] on the 2nd inst. to represent [illegible] what took place. It is certain [illegible] as were given in writing were [illegible] by my predecessor as private and confidential [illegible] but as I have already stated, he left [illegible] them at the India Office. This being [illegible] unable to present them to Parliament. I am not aware of any opinions that were [illegible] before the Committee other than those which [illegible] in the Blue Book.

DUTY ON INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA.

Mr. Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he is aware that Indian and Ceylon tea shipped to Russian European ports, whether direct or via United Kingdom, is subject to a differential duty of 1d. per lb. as against tea produced by other countries; and whether, seeing that recent telegrams give ground for supposing that the Russian Government contemplate still further imposts on British-grown tea and orders for that Indian and Ceylon tea have consequently been held back pending further information on the subject, he will say whether any remonstrances have been addressed to the Russian Government and whether his Majesty's Government will use every effort to prevent this industr being thus handicapped in Russian markets.

Sir E. Grey.—The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. I have no reason to suppose that the duty will be further increased. It is not proposed to make further representations to the Russian Government, as those made a few months ago led to no result.

Sir Seymour King.—Will the Government consider the advisability of retaliating on Russian oil?

Sir E. Grey.—These particular duties which the Russian Government have imposed are by way of retaliation for the prohibition of Russian sugar under the Sugar Convention. (Ministerial cheers.) I do not think it will be desirable to carry the game of retaliation any further. (Ministerial cheers.)

A CONVERSATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

"The working-man in the future will look to the House of Commons with the same confidence as he has looked in the past to the council of his trade union. He will know that there are men there who understand the conditions of his life, realise the reforms that are necessary, and since they belong to his class will be tireless in the endeavour to bring those reforms to pass. That is the moral of the last general election."

In these words, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Secretary and Whip of the Labour Party, summed up the most significant feature of the present political situation.

Mr. MacDonald himself is a striking and attractive personality. I first met him seven or eight years ago, when he was writing political articles for the now defunct Echo but since then political agitation has prematurely whitened his hair and lined his face. He has, says a writer in the Daily Express, the earnestness and also the canniness that come naturally with Scotch birth. He avoids generalities and it is not easy to lure him into assuming the mantle of the prophet.

He is, indeed, an astute and expert politician. This is a fact that ought to be remembered when one is estimating the possible achievements of the Labour party.

"What," I asked Mr. MacDonald, "is the exact difference that separates the Labour party from the Liberals?"

It was a question that had been asked before, and the answer came with promptness and commendable clearness.

"The Labour party exists to look after the interest of the so-called common people—it has no other aim, no other ambition. I admit that the present Government is sympathetic and that they honestly intend to advance many of the social reforms that we advocate. Not a few of the Liberal party are strongly in sympathy with our objects, but they are hampered with party ties and party ambitions which do not affect us, and they are therefore not able to follow the path that we have laid out for ourselves with the same single minded persistence."

"But do you as a matter of fact expect to get more from the Liberals than you would from the Tories?"

"That is a question which it is quite idle for us to consider at this juncture. We are for the moment concerned with a Liberal Government whom we shall influence as much as possible in our direction. The present conditions must continue at least for some years, and it will be time enough for us to consider our attitude to the Conservative party when that party is in power. We are practical men, content to bend all our energies to the work of to-day."

"The Labour party is," I suggested, "a class party?"

"Hardly," replied Mr. MacDonald, "but it stands for a class that is the great majority of the community, and that has never had an effective representation in the House of Commons before."

"And it is a Socialist party?"

"Certainly its aims may be called socialistic, if you like; but I care nothing for these titles and labels. I have known men who called themselves Socialists who in reality were nothing but out-and-out reactionaries."

"The legislation that your party favours obviously necessitates the spending of considerable sums of money, and I suppose I may take it that you propose to raise money for these and other purposes by the taxation of land and the heavy taxation of large incomes?"

"Exactly; but we differ from the Radicals in our desire to differentiate between incomes that are earned and incomes that come to their possessors without any effort on their part. We should, for example, tax a man with an income of ten thousand a year derived from inherited capital on a far higher scale than we should tax a barrister who makes the same income by his own energy and ability.

"Similarly we regard capital that is employed usefully—that is to say, in the building up of industry and the employment of workmen—far more favourably than capital that is employed merely for the benefit of its possessor and without conferring benefit on the community. I am personally not in favour of such a measure as the rating of machinery which is advocated by many Radicals, since it would affect the useful type of capitalist and indirectly injure the interests of the workers."

It was impossible to avoid the subject of Fiscal Reform, and I put it to Mr. MacDonald that, with the advance of social legislation and the consequent improvement in the condition of the British worker it would become more and more necessary for him to be protected against the competition of his underpaid competitor in foreign countries, but to this Mr. MacDonald would not agree.

"We are not suffering in the least," he affirmed "from the competition of the under-paid German workman. Our industry is threatened by the highly paid American artisan and the ingenious German mechanic with his Charlottenburg education, and we shall meet this competition only by education.

"Educate your workmen, organise your industry, make England a country where there is no place for the loafer and where only the industrious can succeed let the worker enjoy the result of his labour and there will be no necessity for any other protection."

I confess that it seemed to me that, admirable as Mr. MacDonald's aims were, he had to an extent evaded the point which stands at the back of the demand for reform in our tariff; but his time was limited and I was anxious to get his views on Imperialism.

I reminded him of the report that the Labour party intended to cultivate relations with similar parties in the Colonies, and I suggested that this was an indication of the Imperial spirit in their ranks. Here again I was met with non-commital caution.

"The British Empire is a fact which we accept as a fact. We are anxious to be in close touch with the Colonial Labour parties, so that Colonial sentiment may not be used as the tool of either political party in England. The union of the free Anglo-Saxon peoples is, of course, a good thing in itself, and may be the beginning of a much wider confederation which would make international war an impossibility, and war is the great enemy of social reform, and in our eyes in almost every possible case utterly indefensible."

THE CULT OF THE VILLAINESS.

Why is it that wicked ladies in theatrical posters are almost always red-haired? Long study of the hoardings—those picture galleries of the poor—leaves one with a strong impression of the intimate connection between fiery tresses and feminine sin. The Girl Who Lost Her Character, this season making a stormy progress in some suburban theatre, fills with violent life a good many square yards of hoarding. She is portrayed with hair of an aggressive crimson. [illegible] the lady was in re[illegible] without that badge. [illegible]? Everyone knows [illegible] the sign of woman [illegible] her career, with [illegible] in that thrilling [illegible] engaged in pulling out [illegible]. Our old friend [illegible] also hair which [illegible]. But she is quite [illegible] there is no one hated with such a [illegible] by pit and gallery in the working-class theatre.

The marks of male villainy in melodrama are not less plain. How many posters proclaim the in[illegible] devil in faultless evening dress! We recognise him among the motley creatures of melodrama as readily as the Elizabethan theatre-goer would recognise the old Vice—by his uniform. His hair is as the raven's wing, and villainously [illegible] a shining expanse of white front masks his [illegible] heart; he has an eyeglass and sneering teeth. [illegible] thin legs, and he too carries a flippant [illegible]. In a somewhat extensive acquaintance with melodrama (adds our correspondent) I have never seen a light-haired villain. Nor have I met [illegible] hero, who had not a kind of Anglo-Saxon [illegible] Saxon hair, and a high colour. These [illegible] rooted in the tradition of the stage. [illegible] some mental worry. Perhaps it [illegible] an infliction by the audience if [illegible] to listen in order to find out who [illegible] was good and who was bad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the [illegible]

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 23.

COURT.

The King on Saturday witnessed some racing near Biarritz, and visited the golf links, where a concert was given by a French regimental band. On Sunday night there was a torchlight tattoo in his Majesty's honour.

The Queen, in a letter read at the annual meeting of the Birds Protection Society, says she never wears osprey feathers herself, and will do all she can to discourage the cruelty practised on these beautiful birds.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have sailed from Mombasa after their visit—to Lake Victoria where they were warmly welcomed at Kisumu. At Nairobi, on Saturday, the Duke unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria.

Princess Christian on Saturday opened a Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital at Nice.

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, left on Tuesday for Japan.

HOME.

Art.—A picture by F. Guardi at Christie's on Saturday realized 1,700 guineas, and "The Deserter Pardoned," by Morland, 1,550 guineas.

Consumption.—Lord Derby presided on Tuesday over the annual meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

Diamonds Lost.—A diamond merchant lost diamonds worth £4,400 at Birmingham on Saturday.

Drama.—The Beauty of Bath, a musical comedy, by Seymour Hicks and Cosmo Hamilton, has been produced at the Aldwych Theatre.—Mr. Cyril Maude has revived The Heir-at-Law, by George Colman the younger, at the Waldorf, and Sir C. Wyndham has revived The Candidate. At the Adelphi, Shakespeare's Measure for Measure has been revived.

Ecclesiastical.—Mr. Asquith spoke on Monday at the annual meeting of the East London Church Fund in the Mansion-house.—A society to improve Church music has been formed.—The annual distribution of Queen Anne's Bounty is announced.

Education.—A fresh proposal has been formulated for a modification of the position of Greek at Cambridge University.—Dr. R. W. Macan has been elected Master of University College, Oxford.

Elections.—Mr Broadhurst and Mr. F. S. Stevenson having resigned Liberal seats have to be defended at Leicester and in Suffolk, Eye Division.

Football.—England beat Scotland in a Rugby match on Saturday. In Association matches, Scotland has beaten Ireland, and England has beaten Wales.

Garden Cities.—Mr. Bryce, Mr W. H. Lever and Lord Carrington presided last week at a conference called by the Garden City Association.

Golf.—The Stock Exchange beat the Cricketers on Saturday.

Lacrosse.—Cambridge University beat Oxford on Saturday by 10 goals to three.

Law.—Messrs. Oetzmann and Co. were sued by Misses E. and A. Jewell, boarding-house keepers at Eastbourne, on account of the seizure of furniture originally supplied by the defendants. After a trial of 11 days the case was settled, the defendants agreeing to pay compensation, while repudiating any suggestion of fraud.—The House of Lords, differing from the Court of Appeal, has restored a High Court decision that certain deductions from miners wages were illegal.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has obtained an injunction restraining the London and Manchester Press Agency from surreptitiously obtaining news obtained by the plaintiffs.

London.—The County Council has agreed to lease the central part of the crescent site between Aldwych and the Strand at a ground-rent of £35,000 a year.—A meeting was held on Monday at the Royal Academy to support a memorial to the County Council in favour of setting back the building line on the north side of the Strand.

Parliament.—The House of Lords, on the 15th, read a second time Lord Avebury's Limited Partnerships Bill. On the 19th the condition of the Militia was discussed, and on the 20th the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons on the 15th, Major Seely moved to reduce the Army vote by 10,000 men. After speeches by Mr Balfour, Mr. Haldane, and the Prime Minister this was defeated by 295 to 56. On the 16th, a Pure Beer Bill was thrown out by 164 to 109. On the 19th, the Prime Minister stated that the Colonial Conference next year could discuss any matter of Imperial interest. Army affairs were again debated in Committee. On the 20th, Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Government's Shipping Bill. On the 21st Mr. Chamberlain moved for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the effects of the system of indentured labour in the Transvaal. This was rejected by 378 to 110. Mr. Byles moved a resolution censuring Lord Milner for authorizing the illegal flogging of Chinese labourers. Mr. Churchill, for the Government, proposed an amendment condemning in general terms the flogging of coolies, but inviting members to refrain from passing censure upon individuals. This was carried by 355 to 135.

Political.—The National Liberal Federation's committee at Derby last week demanded the immediate abolition of plural voting.—Mr. Birrell spoke at Bristol last Friday, and on Monday received a deputation from the Private Schools Association.—Lord Tweedmouth spoke on Tuesday at a Liberal celebration in Marylebone.

Racquets.—The Military Singles Championship was won on Saturday by Major S. H. Sheppard, R.E., who beat Mr. Bryant, the holder, by three to two.

Rowing.—The Oxford and Cambridge crews finished their intermediate practice on Wednesday.

The Turf.—At Hooton Park the Great Cheshire Steeplechase was won by Mr. Singer's Bellivor Tor.

The German Ambassador spoke on Tuesday at the dinner of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. The trade rivalry between Great Britain and Germany, he said, was a boon in disguise.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The report of the Federal Navigation Commission strongly favours preferential treatment of British ships if carrying British goods or manned by British sailors, and suggests remedies for the decline in the numbers of British seamen.—The Commonwealth Government proposes to supply suitable immigrants if the States provide land for them.

Burma.—The Lieutenant-Governor has opened a new canal, irrigating 189,000 acres.

Canada.—The first Legislature of Alberta has been opened.

Northern Nigeria.—The rebels were crushed at Sokoto on March 12.—The operations against the Munshi tribe have also been successful.

South Africa.—Mr. Churchill's recent speech and the motion of censure on Lord Milner in the House of Commons have roused strong resentment among the British Colonists.—Mr. Chamberlain replying to a published letter of Mr. Churchill's says that the Government's intention to overrule a responsible Government in the Transvaal is unconstitutional and insulting to the Colonies, and if acted upon will provoke a serious conflict.—The Compensation Commission has allotted about £5,000,003 to the Orange River Colony and £4,500000 to the Transvaal.—The Bond Congress has been held at Ceres.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Railway Collision occurred on the 16th in Colorado, causing about 40 deaths.

The Coal Industry.—Conference of miners and owners continue, and both appear to wish to avoid a strike.

The American Ambassador in Vienna has been removed.

FOREIGN.

Brazil.—There have been violent rain-storms and destructive floods and landslips in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro.

Congo State.—A rising of a tribe in the district of Welle is reported.

France.—The Budget for Foreign affairs was on Monday voted by the Chamber, practically without discussion.—The miners' strike continues, and there were disturbances at Lens on Monday, but efforts are being made by the Government to bring about a settlement.—M. Clemenceau has instructed the Prefects to continue the taking of church inventories, but not to resort to force where disturbances are feared.

Germany.—The scandals alleged against Herr von Puttkamer, Governor of the Cameroons, and Herr Horn, lately Governor of Togoland, have been discussed in the Reichstag.—The Budget Committee has negatived the establishment of a separate colonial Ministry.—The Prussian Chamber is to be increased.

Hungary.—The Government has dissolved the executive committee of the Coalition.

Japan.—Prince Arthur of Connaught left Japan for home on the 15th.—An earthquake in Formosa has killed and injured hundreds of people.

Morocco.—Our Correspondent at Algeciras says it is undertood that Germany yields on the Casablanca police question on undeastanding that inspection by the officer of a neutral Power shall be thoroughly efficacious.—The Austrian Government amended its police project prioviding than a superiou officer belonging to a nautral Power attached so the Dipeomatic Body at Tangier will supervise all the eight Moroccan ports and the police force.

Russia.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent says that the Duma elections especially among the minor landowners and the workmen, are proving a monstrous farce. Official terrorism and interference are rampant.—A feeling of panic apparently continues in high circles, and repression has become more intense. An announcement that new taxes are required causes a belief that all loan projects have failed.—Shocking disclosures are published by the Russ of tortures inflicted on two prisoners at Warsaw.

Obituary.—Lord Hampton; Surg.-Gen. J. Lumsdaine; Maj.-Gen. A. Clark-Kennedy, the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Archdeacon Taylor, of Liverpool Canon Garratt, of Ipswich, Mr. J. R Gubbins, Lady Bullard, Johann Most.—"Times."

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

In the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the appeal of Zungi woman, wife of Deorao, was disposed of. She had been convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of having administered poison to her husband Deorao, in his food, in her father's house in Miri, which caused his death within four days at Kundgaon, his native place, where he had been conveyed in a cart in a very bad state, by his brother-in-law. A criminal intimacy with another man was the motive. In her confession, she implicated that man, who she averred, had supplied her with the poison. That man was also tried; but was discharged by the Sessions Judge. About Zungi, Mr. Roper remarked, that she was a wretched misguided woman, whose not living together with her husband for long, indicated the existence of bad relations, constituting the motive for her crime. The Judges, of the Appeal Court, dismissed the appeal.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and [illegible]

"ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMOUR."

The advocates of animal intelligence have one advantage over their opponents in the controversy—that they tell much more interesting stories. In "Nature," Mr. W. Galloway records some observations he made in Russia in the summer of 1893. Numerous small black beetles, about three-eighths of an inch in length, were busily engaged in rolling hither and thither balls of cowdung about half an inch in diameter. As a rule two insects were engaged in rolling each ball, both walking on their hind legs, one pushing behind and the other pulling in front. Sometimes the ball would roll away down a slope. In that case one of the beetles walked after it to the foot of the slope, and usually found it. In one case, however, the ball rolled twelve inches down bank and then, turning at right angles at the bottom, rolled nine or ten inches further down the bed of a small dry watercourse. The beetle in charge followed to the foot of the bank, and failed to find the ball where it obviously expected it. After hesitating and moving about in various directions to a distance of an inch or two, it ran down the bed of the watercourse to a distance of three or four inches, returned, ran down again to a greater distance, returned a second time, then ran down to within two inches of the ball, but, failing to find it, gave up the quest. It is to be observed that it only went down the watercourse to look for the ball. It was not so foolish as to imagine that it might have rolled uphill.

A practical joke is the last thing one expects of a black beetle; it is of such a shiny, black, respectable appearance. But what else are we to make of the following incident observed by Mr. Galloway. One of the beetles was rolling a ball of dung along when another met it and stood up in front of the rolling ball as if to help by pulling it. Instead it brought the ball to a dead stop. The first beetle tried in vain to move it and then got down and peered round the side, apparently to see what was stopping it. While this examination was proceeding the second beetle, with its forefeet still resting on the upper part of the ball, neither pushed nor made any other movement. The first beetle once more tried to push the ball, and again peeped round, then crouching with its back well under the lower curve of the ball, heaved with all its might—in the same way as a workman does in similar circumstances,—but the ball remained stationary. It then came out from under the ball, and was proceeding round its right-hand side, with some new intention, when the two seemed to catch sight of each other. The second beetle threw itself on the ground with the quickness of thought, and fled, pursued by the other, both running at their utmost speed. Fear and a sense of guilt seemed to spur the flight of the one resentment and anger the pursuit of the other. The obstructive beetle got away. Dare we suppose, asks Mr. Galloway, that it was simply amusing itself at the expense of the other? This was the impression left on my mind at the time. Mr. Galloway is a fortunate man. He has surely seen Puck.

TO SAVE CHILD LIFE.

OVER 15,000 INFANTS KILLED ANNUALLY BY OPIATES.

The main lines on which the important question of infant mortality is to be dealt with at the National Conference in London next June, were arranged at a meeting of the Executive Committee at Huddersfield.

It was decided that the followind subjects should be discussed at the conference:—

(1) The teaching in schools of infant feeding and nursing; the appointment of qualified women, with special reference to the hygiene and feeding of infants; depots for the supply of pure or specially modified milk for the feeding of infants.

(2) The relationship of premature births to infant mortality and infant life insurance.

(3) The earlier registration and notification of births; the employment of women before and after confinement the regulation of the placing of infants out to nurse; the amendment of the Infant Life Protection Act; the question of infant food-stuffs; increased powers of local authorities in regard to milk supply; and the extension of the Midwives Act to Scotland.

The urgent need for such work as the conference has set before it is strikingly evidenced by a case which came before the Stockport magistrates.

A girl had attempted to commit suicide by drinking a dose of laudanum and oil of linseed, and the doctor who attended her said she had taken three times as much as was sufficient to cause death. It was only prompt treatment that saved her.

She had obtained the poison from a chemist, saying it was for a baby, and the chemist said it was a mixture commonly bought for this purpose.

Over fifteen thousand babies, said the doctor, were done to death each year by this so-called mother's friend.—

The American announces that Miss Adelaide Randolf, the step-daughter of the late Mr. W. C. Whitney, has been formerly engaged to the Hon. Lionel Lambart, the heir presumptive of the Earl of Cavan.

PERSIAN GULF AND THE YEMEN.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT SANA.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Mr. Leland Buxton, who has just returned from a tour of several months in the Persian Gulf and in the Yemen. Mr. Buxton said: With regard to Koweit, there is no doubt that the Sheikh of that place is playing a double game and is intriguing with the Turks. The Sheikh is now allied with Ibn Saud (one of the two most important Emirs of Central Arabia), who has just become a protege of Turkey, and there now exists a sort of triple alliance between this Emir, the Sheikh of Koweit, and the Turks, an alliance directed chiefly against Ibn Reschid (the second most powerful Emir of that region). As a result of this understanding, the Turks have now been enabled to establish garrisons in Nejd. Koweit is the terminus which was wanted by the Germans for the Bagdad Railway, but the treaty recently entered into between Lord Curzon and the Sheikh will prevent that place from ever becoming a foreign naval station.

With regard to the flag incident at Koweit, recently reported from St. Petersburg, I may say that when I was at the place the Sheikh was flying, as is usual, the Turkish flag. It is, of course, a most important point of British policy in the Persian Gulf to prevent the establishment of anything like a foreign naval station there. Although, perhaps, Koweit is the most desirable terminus for the Bagdad Railway, there is also another possible harbour between Koweit and the mouth of the Shatt el Arab river—Khor Abdullah. Soon after the secret arrangement was entered into between Lord Curzon and the Sheikh of Koweit, the Turks occupied the shore of this harbour, which still remains in Turkish occupation. These are practically the only two harbours in the Gulf. While in Bagdad I specially made inquiries as to what extent British commerce was being affected by German trade but found that the former was still holding its own.

Of his experiences in the Yemen, Mr. Buxton said: We found Sana to be practically depopulated; having been reduced from a population of 70,000 to something like 20,000 as a result of the Arab famine during the siege. A great proportion of the route to Sana was entirely depopulated. Large numbers of skeletons and skulls marked the route. The siege of Sana was attended by terrible suffering and starvation, and cannibalism occurred both among the Arabs and the Turks. The people were reduced to terrible straits, and one Turk himself admitted that he had killed and eaten three Arabs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	20
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	17	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	39	33	49
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	16	11	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	18	74
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	7	19
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	24
Total	114	104	237
Total plague deaths to date	309 652	2[illegible]33 947	
Same date last year	117	110	211

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
6	2

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ADMIRALTY, March 17.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut L G Garbett to be lieutenant; Probationary Sub-Lieut. F C Ree has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant.

March 19.

Royal Naval Reserve—Pobationary Sub-Lieut. C B Whish has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant.

War Office, March 20.

Brevet.

Capt. C Wigram, M V O, 18th Tiwana Lancers, Indian Army, assistant to the Chief of the Staff of General his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall and York, K G, &c., to be Major.

Admiralty, 20th March.

Captain John Rushworth Jellicoe, C V O, C B, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, in place of Captain John Locke Marx, M V O, promoted to Flag rank. Dated 8th March.

Admiralty, 22nd March.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Acheson Forster has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th February, 1905.

War Office, Pall Mall.

23rd March.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain Raymond B. Johnson, D. S.O., is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 17th March.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, Second Lieutenant R. B. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice J. J. Pawson resigned. Dated 14th March, 1906.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Hugo D. De Pree is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 13th March.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Scott is placed on retired pay. Dated 16th March.

Royal Garrison Artillery. The undermentioned to Captains to be Majors:—Henry D. Larymore, C.M.G. 2nd Class Resident, Northern Nigeria. Dated 14th February

Walter H. Jones, vice E. S. Cooper, appointed to the Staff. Dated 14th February, 1906.

Charles Phillipps, vice A. L. Tisdall, appointed to the Ordnance, Factories. Dated 20th February. 1906.

Captain Cecil C Marindin is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery, India. Dated 13th December, 1905.

Lieutenant Edward L. Bond to be Captain, vice R H McVittie, seconded. Dated 1st February, 1906.

Second Lieutenant Cecil J C Street resigns his Commission. Dated 24th March, 1906.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Henry B Roberts retires on retired pay. Dated 24th March, 1906.

Captain George B Hingston to be Major, vice P B Molesworth retired. Dated 21st February, 1906.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants:—

Harold Percy Jesson Dated 27th January 1906.

George Edward Herman Sim. Dated 13th February 1906.

Gilbert John Victor Shepherd. Dated 17th February, 1906.

Coast Battalion, Major Thomas Davis is place on retired pay. Dated 17th March, 1906.

Scots Guards.

Captain Arthur C Morrison-Bell to be Major vice H E Dering retired. Dated 14th March 1906.

Lieutenant The Honourable Thomas W. Coke to be Captain, vice A. C. Morrison-Bell. Dated 14th March.

Second Lieutenant The Honorable R. E. M. Ramsay to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable T. W. Coke. Dated 14th March, 1906.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Second Lieutenant G. Fox resigns his Commission, Dated 24th March.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Septimus F Legge to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel C V F Townshend, C B D S O transferred to the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Dated 7th March.

The Norfolk Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains;—Sanford J P Scobell, vice Brevet Major H G Levinge, retired. Dated 24th January, 1906.

Charlie V Lanyon, vice Brevet Major E P Strickland D S O seconded. Dated 3rd February.

The Suffolk Regiment Supernumerary Captain Frank G Davies to be Captain vice Brevet Major E P Prest retired. Dated 8th February.

Alexandra Princess of Wales Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant H C Cumberbatch to be Lieutenant, vice E V L Wardle D S O promoted. Dated 25th December, 1905.

The Lancashire Fusiliers Second Lieutenant T. Crean to be Lieutenant. vice A. Braithwaite, resigned, Dated 3rd March, 1906.

The South Wales Borderers. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Charles D. Taylor is antedated to 21st February, 1903, vice C. E. Fitz-Gerald Walker, promoted.

Lieutenant Frederick G. Lawrence. D. S. O., to Captain, vice F, St. J hn Hughes, retired, Dated 3rd March, 1906.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas H. Preston is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 17th March, 1906.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Grant T. Body to be Captain, vice R. R. Felden, promoted. Dated 16th January, 1906.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Thomas G. Dalby to be Captain, vice J. H. Davidson, D. S. O. seconded. Dated 23nd January, 1906.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant P, K. Wise, to be Lieutenant, vice C. V. Ceampion de Crespigny, seconded, Dated 7th January, 1906.

The Prince of Wales (North Staffordshire Regiment). Lieutenant George H. Hume-Kelly to be Captain vice Brevet Major A.R. Hoskins, D. S. O., seconded, Dated 10th Febuary, 1906

Supernumerary Second Lieutetant M. M. Napier to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. H. Hume-Kelly, promoted. Dated 2nd March, 1906.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Douglas, D S O from half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel Sir H A W Johnson, Bart. who has resigned that appointment. Dated 1st March 1906.

Captain Comon Mansel-Jones, V C The Prince of Wales's own (West Yorkshire Regiment) to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class 11), vice Lieutenant-Colonel E Turner qlaced on retired pay. Dated 9th March, 1906.

Captain Hugo D De Pree, Royal Artillery to be a Staff Captain at Headquartes, vice Major The Honourable G H Morris, Irish Guards, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 13th March, 1906,

Memoranda.

Colonel Sir Henry A. W. Johnson, Bart., on vacating his appointment on the Staff, is placed on half-pay. Dated 1st March, 1906.

Colonel Sir Henry A. W. Johnson, Bart., half-pay retuires on retired pay. Dated 24th March, 1906.

Captain Henry du B. O'Neill. The Bedfordshire Regiment, is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst commanding the Camel Company of the King's African Rifles. Dated 30th January, 1906.

Lieutenant Chichester G. O. Harman. The Duke of the Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), from Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster, West African the Regiment, to be a Captain in the West African Regiment, and is granted the local rank of Captain in the Army whilst so employed Dated 23rd January, 1906.

Reserve of officers.

Captain H. B. Collins to be Majpr. Dated 25th Feburuary, 1903.

Army medical reserve of officers.

Surgeon-Captain James A. Clark, M.B., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 3rd March, 1906.

India Office, 23rd March,

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Military Department.

To be Deputy Director-General of Contracts. Major A. L Philips. Dated 16th October, 1905,

Head-Quarters Staff.

To be Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-Generals Captain F W Hawks, Supply and Tansport Corps, Dated 16th October, 1905.

Major A C M Waterfield, M V O, 11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers. Dated 11th December, 1905

Major H J M MacAndrew, D S O, 5th Cavalry. Dated 6th January, 1906.

Command Staff.

To be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain H B Dyson, Royal Scots. Dated 19th September, 1905.

To be Commandants of Mounted Infantry Schools. Major A. T. Rowlandson, 124th Duchess of Connought's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 5th December, 1905,

Major C. W. Tribe, 38th Dogras, Dated 2nd January. 1906.

To be Recrurting Staff Officer.

Major A. J. Jamieson 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 1st December, 1905.

Personal Staff.

Appointments on the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General:—

Dated 18th Novnmber, 1905,

To be Military Secretary

Major F L Adam, Scots Guards.

To be Aides-de-Cap

Major G P T Feilding, D S O, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant Lord Francis G Montagu Douglas Scott, Grenadier Guards.

Appointments on the Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Madras:—

Dated 15th February, 1905,

To be Military Secretary.

Captain E L Popham, 26th Light Cavalry.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant The Honourable H C Vane, Durham Light Infantry,

Lieutenant J A Butchart, Royal Artillery.

To be Aide-de-Camp to His Excelency the Governor of Bombay.

Lieutenant E. H. Bayford, D. S. O., 18th Hussars. Dated 14th August 1905.

Appointments on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief:—

To be Military Secretary,

Colonel W. R. Birdword, Indian Army. Dated 22nd December, 1905.

To be Assistant Military Secretary and Interpreter.

Captain and Brevet Major V. R. Brooke, D. S. O- 2th Lancers, Dated 22nd December, 1905.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Major R. J. Marker, D. S. O., Coldstream Guards, Dated 5th November, 1905.

Captain O. A. G. FitzGerald, 18th Tiwana Lancers. Dated 22nd December, 1905.

Lieutenant G. G. E. Wylly, V. C.; Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's). Dated 7th January, 1906.

Errata,

In the London Gazette of the 3rd November 1905, the name D J Taylor Orr was erroneously given in the list of Majors promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, instead of D J Orr Taylor.

The Christian names of Lieutenant James William Herbert Babington are as here stated, and [illegible]

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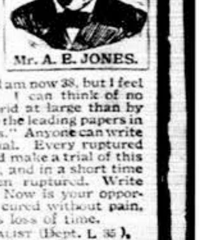
Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."



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"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir.—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

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Bile Beans cure biliousness, headache, constipation, piles, colds, liver chill, influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, bad breath, dizziness, debility, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, depression, nervousness, all liver disorders, anæmia, and all female ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors at R.1, or packed free on receipt of R.1.2 per bottle; Rs. 6 for six bottles, from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

SHOULD the Queen-Mother of Spain carry out her rumoured intention of entering a convent after her son's marriage, she will have a precedent in the step taken some years ago by the ex-Queen of a neighbouring country. The widow of the ex-King Miguel of Portugal, born Princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg, who has been a widow for close on forty years (her husband sat on the Portuguese throne for barely six), became a Benedictine nun at Solesmes, in France, in 1897. The community of which she is a members became the tenants, on the recent expulsion of the orders from France, of Northwood, Isle of Wight. Since her advent to England the royal nun has received visits from King Edward and several members of the Royal Family.

Most organists, says the March "Musical Opinion," have heard of Miss Hackett of pious memory, who spent her life and her resources in the improvement both of the music and of the position of the choristers at St. Paul's Cathedral. They have also heard of Sydney Smith, the clerical wit. With both these Sir John Goss was associated as organist at St. Paul's. He had not long been installed before he discovered that the organ stood in need of the addition of a few useful stops; so he took the opportunity, after one of the week-day services, of asking the canon whether these desirable alterations might be made. Mr. Goss, solemnly replied Sydney Smith, what a strange set of creatures you organists are! First you want the bull stop, then you want the tomtit stop; in fact you are like a jaded old cab-horse, always longing for another stop.

Does anybody want to buy an island with ten thousand buffaloes roaming about it? The offer ought to appeal to hunters of big game. The lease of Melville Island off the northern coast of Australia, is to be disposed of by a firm of Melbourne auctioneers. One statement of theirs, that "the natives are not more than ordinarily fierce," is perhaps disquieting, and calculated to make intending purchasers pause. In truth, Melville Island and the neighbouring vast plains of Northern Australia would be the veritable sportsman's paradise if the blacks were not so disagreeable. While the buffalo is almost extinct in America, immense herds roam over the great northern territory of the Commonwealth. But white hunters run the risk of being speared by the blacks. A number have been killed during recent years.

Miss Neilson's representation of Isabella, says Mr. de Leine, one of the actress's biographers, was admirable in its blending of sweetness and dignity, but at the same time there was a lack of power and intensity which she seemed in some instances to try to atone for by ultra-demonstrations of horror and indignation; but there could be but one voice as to the high intelligence and careful study that had been bestowed upon the interpretation. The play was well received in London, but a more enthusiastic welcome awaited it in the provinces. In Manchester, in the autumn of 1876, Miss Neilson's Isabella was described as one of the finest dramatic embodiments she had given to the public. Miss Lily Brayton is now Miss Neilson's successor in the part.

Winchester Cathedral, which has lately attracted considerable attention on account of the dangerous signs of decay that have appeared in its ancient walls, has passed through many vicissitudes. Cromwell shot at it from Oliver's Battery, some two miles above the town, and splintered the West window to atoms. The effect of this sacrilegious act remains to this day, for the pieces of stained glass were collected and patched together as well as they could be, the effect being both curious and remarkable. But this was not the worst insult to the sacred building, for in the Ashmolean MSS. occurs this passage which describes Ashmole's interview with Charles II.: This very afternoon I, having an opportunity to waite on the Kg., and being in his closet, told him of the condition of affairs at Lichfield, and his Maty. much lamented it, and said he had been informed that Winchester Cathedral had exceedingly suffered in these late tymes, and that the rebels had turned it into brewhouses, malthouses, etc.

It does not appear to be widely known that the second copy of the celebrated map of London engraved by Faithorne in 1658, which was accidentally discovered half a century ago, can not be seen in the Print Room of the British Museum. There only one other original copy in existence, and that is in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. There are at least two pieces of internal evidence by which the date of the survey can be definitely determined as having been made between the years 1643 and 1647. Cheapside Cross, which was demolished in the former year, does not appear in the map; but that long known as Charing Cross, which was cleared away in 1647, is depicted as standing in all its glory.

Glasgow Bailies have ever been distinguished. From the days of the redoubtable Nicol Jarvie gems of wisdom have fallen from the magistrates' bench in the western city of Scotland. But Edinburgh also has had and still has, Bailies who, if they cannot equal those of Glesca, show at least that they honestly endeavour to emulate them. In the Edinburgh police court the other day a man was brought up charged with stealing two biscuits. The presiding Bailie dismissed the complaint, and in doing so observed to the man that if he were going to steal he should steal something worth stealing. It is not known whether the man intends to follow the counsel given him, but so far as the general run of Edinburgh criminals is concerned, the advice appears to be a little superfluous judging from the epidemic of burglaries which has been raging in the city for several months past.

The winter has been interesting to the naturalist on account of the reported occurrence of many uncommon visitors to our shores. These stragglers from the beaten track have had an unusual number of heavy gales to content with this winter, which fact probably accounts for their appearance in a strange land. Unfortunately, the casual bird visitor is only too frequently welcomed here by the so-called sportsman with a charge of shot, a state of affairs which is by no means creditable. Only within the last week a ruddy sheldrake, a very rare Asiatic species occasionally visiting the Eastern part of Europe, but very seldom coming so far as England, was taken on the Tweed, and a specimen of the Pacific Eider, supposed to be the second ever captured in Europe, has been shot in the Orkneys. Birds such as these are so rare that special penalties are attached to the killing of them in the close time, which period does not begin until March 15. It is not very likely that either of the specimens referred to had any intention of breeding here, but it would have been just the same if that had been the object of their visit.

Mr. Haldane's proposal to withdraw the little garrison from St. Helena in order to achieve a small economy, will, if carried into effect, be a serious, possibly fatal, blow to the historic Napoleonic rock in the Atlantic. Ever since the opening of the Suez Canal, St. Helena has been on the down grade. The canal diverted into a shorter route nearly all the ships and steamers that once made St. Helena, a regular calling-place on their way to India, China, and Australia and spent a good deal of money among the inhabitants of the lonely little island. During recent years there has been a steady emigration of the young people of St. Helena to South Africa. The Imperial garrison is about the only valuable asset left to the colony, and if it is taken away, it is difficult to see what the luckless little island has to fall back upon.

After twenty-one years of foreign service the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry sail from Cape Town to-day for Plymouth. Under Colonel Stabb the battalion left Dublin for Malta in 1885. Two years later they were ordered to Bellary, Madras, and from 1889 to 1891 were in Burmah, where they took part in an expedition to Uppe Burmah. There next move was to the North-West Provinces. In 1896 they went to Lucknow, and this was the first time the battalion had visited that place since the Mutiny. At that time the Cornwalls, then the 32nd Foot was the only complete battalion in the place, where it was besieged for eighty-five days. For that service the regiment was formed into a light infantry corps. In 1898 the battalion erected a large obelisk in the grounds of the Residency, which they defended at the time of the Mutiny. The obelisk is of Cornish granite, which was taken from England to India in an iron cylinder, the shipping company conveying the granite free of cost. The battalion next took part in the Tirah campaign under Colonel Lockhart against the Afridis. In this they did not lose a man, and had only three wounded. The years 1901 and 1902 were spent at Ceylon guarding Boer prisoners, and at the end of the latter year the Cornwalls were ordered to South Africa, where they have been successively stationed at Stellenbosch and Wynberg. They have been quartered with a mounted infantry company of 150 men, formed from the 2nd battalion during the war.

A large dingy white dog, not unlike the Indian pariah dog in appearance, was observed the other afternoon lying stretched at full length across the middle of the roadway in Piccadilly Circus, slumbering peacefully and happily oblivious of the fact that its presence necessitated a divergence of the traffic, which, as the animal was too large to be driven over, had to be turned aside to avoid it.

The approaching revival of Measure for Measure at the Adelphi Theatre serves to recall the fact that it was just thirty years ago—on April 1, 1876, to be precise—that Miss Lilian Adelaide Neilson produced Shakspeare's comedy at the Haymarket. At the time the play had not been seen in London for nearly a quarter of a century, and it has not, we believe, been produced here since. Miss Neilson wanted to prove to people who were saying that her popularity was due to her face and dress rather than her talent that she could make a success apart from these accessories, and in the simple garb of a nun as well as in the costliest robes. She had already acted the part several times in America. Her London company was exceptionally strong, for it included Mr. Charles Warner as Claudio Mr. Howe as the Duke, Mr. Charles Harcourt as Angelo, Mr. H. B. Conway as Lucio, and Mr. Buckstone as Pompey.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Bellary, Bangalore and Cochin and the minimum 5° to 8° in Central India and at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Cuddapah and the lowest 64° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Ceylon and at Mangalore, Cochin, Cuddapah, Masulipatam and Madras.

Rain.—Colombo and Jacobabad report a few drops.

Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency except in Upper Sind, where pressure is still below normal.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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I have proved that electricity is the basis of all animal life, and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicocele and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity.

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MAKES MEN OVER. It beats the world for building up men broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is, you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Battery. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctors' bills and useless suffering. It cures rheumatism, back pains, and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day if you can't call I will send it post free. If you call my physician will give you a free test. Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Act to-day.

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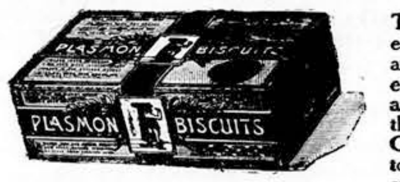

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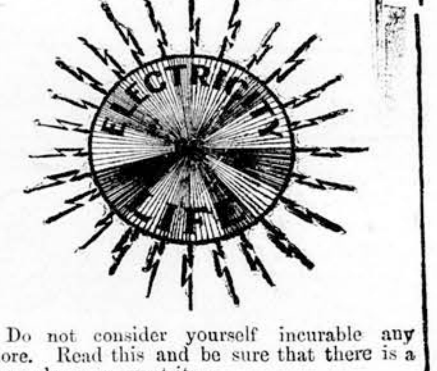
SEVERE ASTHMA
CURED

A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS IN PRAISE FOR DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX.



Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it:—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following:—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers of this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
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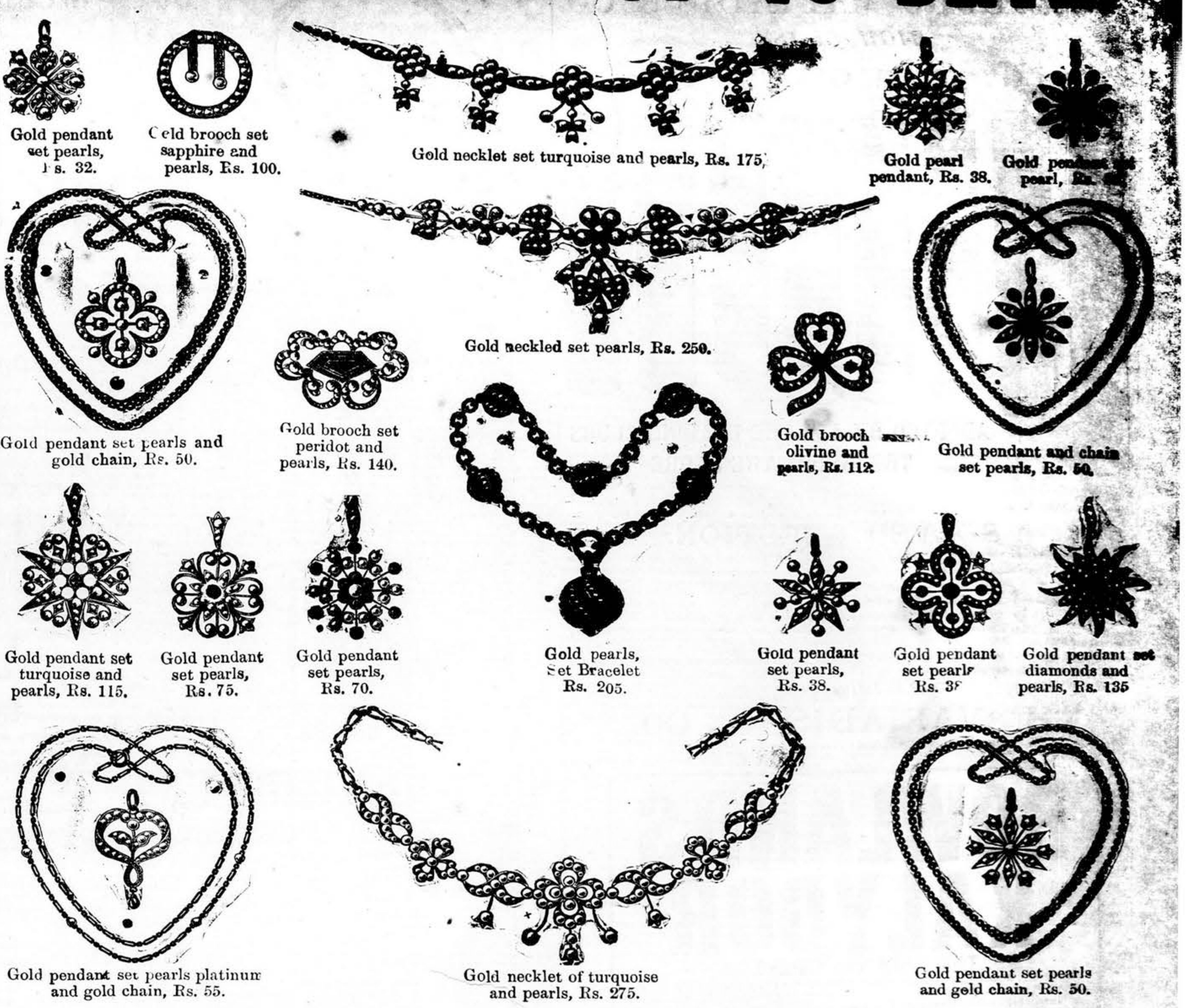

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.

Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. [illegible]

Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.

Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.

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B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.

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B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

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B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls, Rs. 90

44757, Twin safety pins, set turquoises, Rs. 12.

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B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin, Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20. 15carat gold, Rs. 18.

B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17.

B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.

B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.

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IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 16 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, [illegible], etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after [illegible] days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The [illegible] of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases. Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) or 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs [illegible]

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, [illegible] and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. [illegible]

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE [illegible] swellings with maddening pains are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. [illegible]

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITENT Fevers and AGUE can be cured by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

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A French Remedy for all [illegible]
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THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be s largely distributed ?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

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FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

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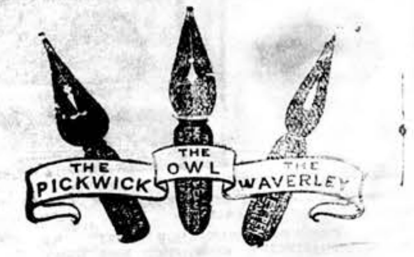

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The [illegible] this [illegible] Phosphoric [illegible] its kindred [illegible] immediate and permanent, all [illegible] Feelings and Distressing [illegible] with a rapidity [illegible] marvellous.

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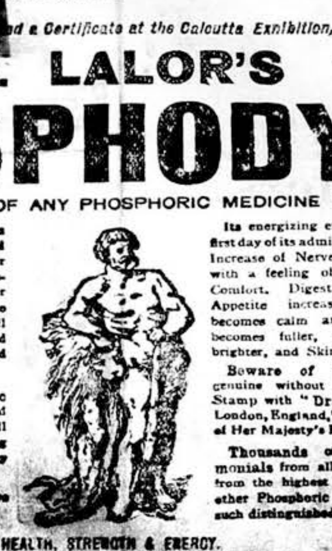
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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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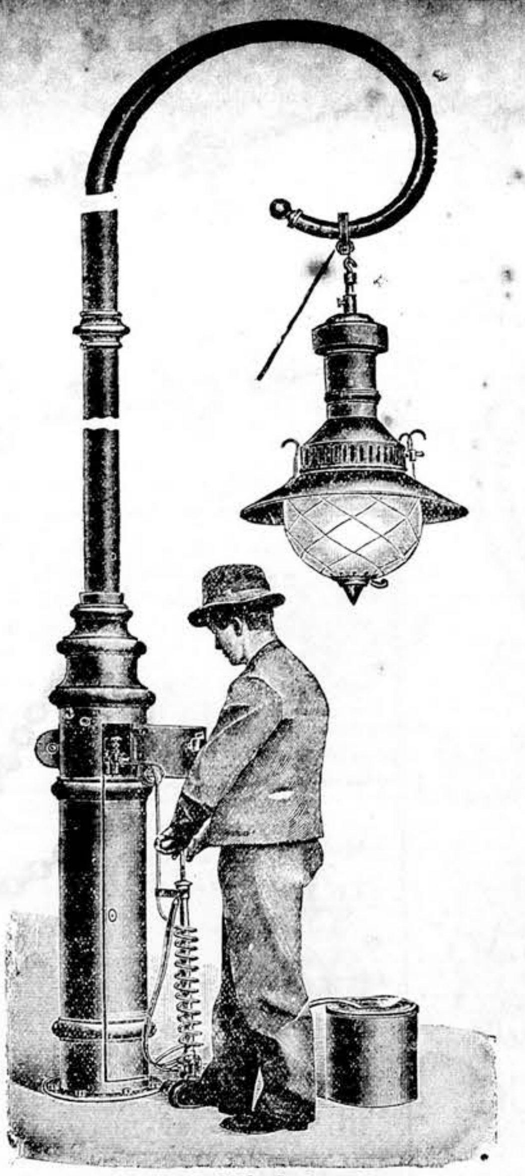
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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* quaiities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

MOTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER

when selecting an artificial food for their babies

THREE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
of

TRADE MARK.

MELLIN'S FOOD

It is easily digestible and very assimilable and nourishing. It is readily soluble and may be prepared in a few seconds. It is free from husks and indigestible matter, which would cause irritation.

The importance of these properties is seen when it is remembered that the digestive organs are simpler, and the necessity for readily available food greater in an infant than in an adult. By the use of **MELLIN'S FOOD,** and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants—diarrhœa, convulsions, and the various wasting diseases, etc.—have been largely decreased.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," can be had on application.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

MOST REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

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